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Whitley Bay Urban District Council



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

AND

CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

FOR THE YEAR 1952





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W H I T L E Y   B A Y

U R B A N   D I S T R I C T   C O U N C I L

1952

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Councillor S. A. Brown, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL.

Councillor R. M. Charlton

CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE - Councillor J. E. Balmforth.

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE - Councillor R. H. Storer.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

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Coun. W. P. Anderson.	Coun. A. E. Atkinson.
+ Coun. J. E. Balmforth.	Coun. S. A. Brown, J.P.
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+ Coun. C. E. Walker.	Coun. W. A. Walker.
+ Coun. G. Wilson.	+ Coun. L. Young.

+ Members of the Health Committee.

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HEALTH AND CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

STAFF 1952.

Medical Officer of Health.	WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.	J. CARRICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.	GILBERT HOLDEN, F.R.S.I., M.Inst.P.C., M.I.S.E., Member of the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene; Certificate of the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene; Sanitary Inspector's and Meat and Food Certificates; Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing; Membership Certificates of the Institute of Public Cleansing; Membership of the Institute of Sanitary Engineering; Associate Membership Certificate of the Institute of Sanitary Engineering; Certificates in Sanitary Science and Law, Ollett Silver Medallist.
Additional Sanitary Inspectors.	RICHARD W. G. SINCLAIR, M.S.I.A. Sanitary Inspector's Meat and Food Certificates; Sanitary Science Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.  ALAN H. CARLING, M.S.I.A., A.R.S.I. Sanitary Inspector's Meat and Food Certificates; Left 8.11.52 to take up post with the County Borough of Norwich.
Chief Clerk.	PERCIVAL OVINGTON.
Senior Clerk.	ROBERT PEFL, Assistant to Sanitary Inspector as from 10.11.52. Passed A.R.San.I. on 13.12.52.
Clerk.	NORMAN HUNTER.
Shorthand/Typists.	MRS. F. J. LOWE - left 11.9.52. MRS. E. BARRETT. MISS J. E. SMITH - commenced 6.10.52.



To the Chairman and Members of the  
Whitley Bay Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

MAY 1953

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1952.

#### Population.

The Registrar General in his calculation for mid-year 1952, records a total population of 32,230, an increase of 60 compared with the total of 1951 (32,170).

#### Birth Rate.

The birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 13.15 as compared with 13.61 in mid-year 1951.

#### Death Rate.

The death rate fell from 15.23 per 1,000 population in 1951 to 13.49 in 1952. The Table of Longevity on Page 12 of this report gives a pointer to the increasing years of expectation of life of the population of the country as a whole, and of your district in particular.

#### Unemployment.

The return from the Ministry of Labour shows a decrease of 18 on last year's figures.

#### Infectious Diseases.

Diphtheria. No confirmed case of Diphtheria was notified during the year. The truly spectacular success of immunisation methods against Diphtheria during the last twelve years does not blind your officials to the fact that constant propaganda methods must be maintained to encourage all parents to avail themselves of this protection to their children from babyhood onwards.

Scarlet Fever. Notified cases showed a decrease from 66 in 1952 as against 72 in 1951. Cases of Scarlet Fever during the years 1946 to 1951 have been of a mild type, but a few cases in 1952, reverted to the former more severe attacks. This is possibly due to the fact that the causal organisms of the disease have developed a resistance to the chemotherapeutic medicaments so universally used by the public, often indiscriminately and unnecessarily, without the direction of a medical practitioner.

Whooping Cough. There was a decrease in the numbers notified, 74 in 1952 as against 112 in 1951.

Immunisation methods against Whooping Cough have not yet met with the good results as in the case of Diphtheria, but constant research is maintained in the effort to nullify the effects of this cruel and devitalising disease.

Milk.

The supply and quality of milk to the district has been maintained at a high level.

Pasteurisation. The Coast Creamery, Whitley Bay, has been producing an excellent supply of pasteurised milk during the year of approximately 8,000 gallons daily. Demand and sale of pasteurised milk are increasing.

Housing.

Housing problems are much the same in this district as elsewhere, but the provision of the smaller type of house or flat for the young married couples (to get away from their in-laws) and for the increasing numbers of the aged, should be more prominent in our planning.

I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their deep interest in the work of the Health Department. Such interest gives encouragement to the officials.

To Mr. G. Holden, Chief Sanitary Inspector and to all members of the staff, I tender my great appreciation of their hard work.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

Medical Officer of Health.



SECTION "A".

THE STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE AREA.

Area.

The acreage of the district, including foreshore, is 3,612 acres. There has been no change in ward areas and three members represent eight wards. The following table gives the acreage of the wards:-

<u>Ward.</u>	<u>Area in Acres.</u>
Rockcliffe.	70.
Central.	60.
St. Mary's.	235.
Marden.	140.
Monkseaton North.	867.
Monkseaton South.	307.
Monkseaton West.	535.
Hartley.	1,092.

The Residential Population of the District.

There have been no radical changes, except for the increase of houses in the Monkseaton Wards and Hartley Wards. Naturally, the older parts of the town show a greater density of population, owing to the terraced houses.

The Registrar General's figure for mid-year 1952 was 32,230, as against 32,170 last year, an increase over the year 1951 of 60.

A density table is appended, giving the density of the population of the various wards and their acreage.

<u>Ward</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Population per acre</u>
Rockcliffe.	3,210.	45.86.
Central.	3,126.	52.10.
St. Mary's.	5,027.	21.40.
Marden.	4,036.	28.83.
Monkseaton North.	3,959.	4.57.
Monkseaton West.	4,398.	8.02.
Monkseaton South.	5,712.	18.56.
Hartley.	2,762.	2.54.

### Social Conditions.

The district in the main is residential and a growing seaside resort and is the lung for Industrial Tyneside. The popularity grows. The promenade walks are about three miles in length and there are cliff walks beside the sea, towards Seaton Sluice and Northern Boundary.

The district is bounded on the South by the County Borough of Tynemouth; on the North by the Borough of Blyth and on our Western boundary, by Seaton Valley Urban District Council, the North Sea forming our Eastern boundary.

The social conditions are improving rapidly.

The largest industrial undertakings are the two laundries, a meat products factory, a Creamery and bakeries.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1952 was 10,939. In the table will be found the number of inhabited houses in each ward.

<u>Ward.</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u> <u>Inhabited</u>
Rockcliffe.	998
Central.	970
St. Mary's.	1,382
Marden.	1,504
Monkseaton North.	1,405
Monkseaton West.	1,830
Monkseaton South.	2,140
Hartley.	710

The largest number of houses erected was in the Monkseaton South Ward, and there were increases in the Hartley and Monkseaton West Wards. A number of private houses are being erected.

### Rateable Value.

The rateable value is still increasing and the product of a penny rate was £1,250, and the rateable value is £308,422.



VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births and Birth Rates.

The birth rate was 13.15 per 1,000 of population as compared with 13.61 in 1951.

The total number of live and still births recorded was 421 as against 445 per 1,000 of population in 1951.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Birth Rate.</u>
1948	14.57.
1949	14.83.
1950	13.41.
1951	13.61.
1952	13.15.

The births recorded were 232 males and 189 females.

Illegitimate Births.

The total number of illegitimate births recorded was 22. These were registered as 10 males and 12 females. The percentage was 5.34 of the total births, an increase of 1.75 per cent.

Still Births.

The number of still births registered was 9, which is equal to the number of 21.38 per 1,000 of the total births, according to the figures based on the return of the Registrar General.

The following table is set out in four year period, giving details of the births, live and still.

	1949.		1950.		1951.		1952.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<u>Live Births.</u>								
Illegitimate	16	10	13	13	7	9	10	12
Legitimate	230	223	213	184	224	198	215	175
Total:	246	233	226	197	231	207	225	187

	1949.		1950.		1951.		1952.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<u>Still Births.</u>								
Illegitimate	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legitimate	6	8	8	5	3	4	7	2
<b>Total:</b>	7	8	8	5	3	4	7	2

The total legitimate and illegitimate births (Live and Still) equal 13.15 per 1,000 of population.

#### Deaths and Death Rates.

The total number of deaths recorded was 435, divided in the sexes of 211 males and 224 females.

The crude death rate was 13.49 from all causes.

The Registrar General's comparability factor figure is given as .87, which gives the adjusted death rate of 11.74.

Details of the main causes of death are set out in five year period:-

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Cancer	56	73	61	79	85
Heart Diseases	141	167	175	195	178

#### Causes of Death in the District in 1952.

CAUSES OF DEATH	M.	F.
All Causes .....	211	224



CAUSES OF DEATH		M.	F.
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory .....	7	0
2.	Tuberculosis, other .....	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease .....	1	1
4.	Diphtheria .....	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough .....	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections .....	-	-
7.	Acute poliomyelitis .....	-	-
8.	Measles .....	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	2	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach .....	3	9
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	10	2
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast .....	-	6
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus .....	-	5
14.	Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms.	27	23
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	-	1
16.	Diabetes .....	-	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	25	33
18.	Coronary disease, angina .....	51	46
19.	Hypertension with heart disease .....	1	2
20.	Other heart disease .....	27	51
21.	Other circulatory disease .....	15	7
22.	Influenza .....	-	-
23.	Pneumonia .....	2	5
24.	Bronchitis .....	8	2
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system .	1	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	4	-
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis .....	-	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate .....	4	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	-	2
31.	Congenital malformations .....	1	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	14	12
33.	Motor vehicle accidents .....	2	3
34.	All other accidents .....	3	7
35.	Suicide .....	1	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war .....	1	-
TOTAL .....		435	
Deaths in Infants under 1 year .....		6	5
Legitimate .....		6	5
Illegitimate .....		-	-

Table of Longevity.

The age of death is remarkable, taking into consideration the number of people who retire to this coast district.

It is of interest that 328 deaths or 75.40 per cent. occurred at the age of 65 years and over. The appended table sets out the age groups in five year periods.

Ages at Death	Males	Females	Total
65 to 70 years	28	21	49
70 to 75 years	39	41	80
75 to 80 years	33	41	74
80 to 85 years	29	50	79
85 to 90 years	13	19	32
90 to 95 years	2	11	13
95 years and over	-	1	1
Totals:	144	184	328

Infant Mortality.

The rates of infant mortality are shown in the following table. The rates of infant mortality are .9 per 1,000 below that of England and Wales.

	Whitley Bay Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
All Infants .....	11	26.70
Legitimate Infants ...	11	26.70
Illegitimate Infants .	-	-



SECTION "B".

HEALTH SERVICES PROVISION IN THE URBAN AREA.

1. Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The treatment of all forms of Tuberculosis is dealt with under the National Health Service Act, 1946, hospital treatment and sanatoria being under the control of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Regional Hospital Board.

2. Child Welfare and Maternity.

All work arising under this heading is controlled and undertaken by the Northumberland County Council.

3. Infectious Diseases.

Treatment of infectious diseases patients in hospital is carried out under the jurisdiction of the South-East Northumberland Hospital Management Committee, which act on behalf of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Regional Board.

The cases from this area in the main are sent to Scaffold Hill Infectious Diseases Hospital. Cases needing special treatment are sent to Walker Gate Hospital, Newcastle.

4. Smallpox.

Arrangements in connection with Smallpox are dealt with as in Paragraph 3.

5. Hospitals (Medical and Surgical).

(a) The number of cases which need hospital treatment are dealt with in hospitals situated in Newcastle and Tynemouth.

(b) Nursing in the Home. Nursing in the homes is under the control of the Northumberland County Council.

(c) Health Centres and Clinics. The Clinics are under the jurisdiction of the County Council. No Health Centres have been erected in the district as yet, though it is understood suitable sites are earmarked for this purpose in different parts of the area.

(d) Ambulance Services. The control of this Service is under the Northumberland County Council. These vehicles are garaged at the rear of the Priory Buildings, Park Avenue. There are four large modern type Ambulances, and a utility Ambulance.

(e) First Aid Station. The First Aid Station is maintained by the Local Authority and the premises are situated in the Central Lower Promenade and are fitted out with sinks, hot and cold water being available.

The members of St. John's Ambulance Brigade provide staff for the station on a voluntary basis, both Lady and Gentleman members. On some occasions during the season, difficulty was experienced owing to lack of volunteers in the mornings.

(f) Examination of Laboratory Specimens. The Public Health Laboratory in the General Hospital, Newcastle, was used by the Medical Practitioners. The total number of specimens submitted during 1952 was 164, as against 80 in 1951. The table gives the types of samples submitted for examination.

Examinations Requested	Positive	Negative
Diphtheria .....	-	7
B. Tuberculosis .....	6	29
Streptococcus Haemolyticus	13	17
Faeces (organisms) .....	55	19
Vincent's Angina .....	2	5
Blood (Widal) .....	1	1
Serum .....	-	1
Urine .....	1	6
C. S. Fluid .....	-	1
Totals .....	78	86

(g) Lost Children's Shelter. The facilities provided by the Council in the Summer months in the Central Promenade were used very frequently. A Matron is in charge and the premises are fitted out with toys and seating accommodation.

The loud speaker has proved a most useful acquisition over the years and steps were being taken to extend this by the provision of an extra loud speaker.

A total of 1,218 children passed through the Shelter during the months of June, July and August.

Other Authorities are adopting this system which is appreciated by the parents and general public.



SECTION "C".

1. SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

(a) (i) The water supply of the area is sufficient in quantity and excellent in quality. The water is supplied in bulk from the supplies of the Tynemouth Corporation. The water from the mains of the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company is also passed through a main into the Service Reservoir at Billy Mill, North Shields. The quantity of the supply varies from time to time. The intake in the River Wansbeck is in operation as a supplementary supply for the Tynemouth Corporation.

(ii) Bacteriological samples of the water supply are taken regularly from the mains, also from industrial and household supply pipes.

The following table gives the details of the samples and the results. It will be noted a certain number of these are taken in the main just inside the County Borough of Tynemouth by the Water Department and these are included in the table.

The total number of samples taken was 32.

Date	Taken From	Examined by	Result
2. 1.52.	Foxhunters Inn.	Public Health Laboratory	Satisfactory
8. 1.52.	Slaughter Houses.	do	do
15. 1.52.	81, Eastbourne Gdns.	do	do
31. 1.52.	50, Shields Road.	do	do
5. 2.52.	Foxhunters Inn.	do	do
19. 2.52.	Rocky Island.	do	do
4. 3.52.	Foxhunters Inn.	do	do
11. 3.52.	Slaughter Houses.	do	do
19. 3.52.	9, Beresford Road.	do	do
25. 3.52.	50, Shields Road.	do	do
1. 4.52.	Foxhunters Inn.	do	do
2. 4.52.	Council Offices.	do	do
8. 4.52.	Hillheads Road.	do	do
6. 5.52.	Foxhunters Inn.	do	do
6. 5.52.	Ambulance Garage.	do	do
27. 5.52.	50, Shields Road.	do	do
3. 6.52.	Foxhunters Inn.	do	do
10. 6.52.	Tynemouth Corpn.	do	do

Water Samples Table (Contd.)

Date	Taken from	Examined by	Result
1. 7.52.	Foxhunters Inn.	Public Health Laboratory	Satisfactory
1. 7.52.	Council Offices.	do	do
29. 7.52.	9, Beresford Road.	do	do
5. 8.52.	Foxhunters Inn.	do	do
20. 8.52.	Council Offices.	do	do
27. 8.52.	Slaughter Houses.	do	do
9. 9.52.	Foxhunters Inn.	do	do
10. 9.52.	Waterford Arms.	do	do
24. 9.52.	81, Eastbourne Gdns.	do	do
7.10.52.	Foxhunters Inn.	do	do
15.10.52.	3, Beresford Road.	do	do
4.11.52.	Foxhunters Inn.	do	do
3.11.52.	Council Offices.	do	do
2.12.52.	Foxhunters Inn.	do	do

The water is not subject to plumbo solvent action.

(iii) No chemical sample analyses were supplied to me from the Tynemouth Corporation during the year. I am of the opinion these should be supplied at least four times during the year.

(iv) As for (iii).

(v) (a) Houses without Internal Water Supply.

The number of houses without an internal water supply is ten. These derive their water from stand pipes. The stand pipes are situated as follows:-

1 house - East End, Old Hartley.

9 houses - Rocky Island, Seaton Sluice.

The stand pipe at East End will be done away with as the house is to be demolished as the result of a Closing Order under the Housing Act, 1936.

The houses in Rocky Island are to be dealt with to reduce the number using the common stand pipe.



(v) (b) Sewerage and Drainage.

The area is fully sewered, except for three farms, which are fitted up with septic tanks. There are five outfalls, which discharge below high water in the North Sea. No work has been carried out to the outfalls. I have received no complaints of pollution from these outfalls.

There was also an absence of pollution of the foreshore with oil.

2. RIVER POLLUTION.

The Rivers Board are active in the district in connection with the Seaton Burn. There appears to be a reduction in the acid content of the Brier Dene Burn. The increase of the sewer in the Brier Dene, which is to be completed in 1953, will give larger capacity in times of storm and will obviate the risk of pollution.

3. WATER CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are still eight houses in the area without the water carriage system. At the back of these houses are pail closets. It is obvious that these should be abolished as soon as possible.

210 Council Houses are provided with a water closet inside and outside the house. The approximate number of water closets in use is 12,081. A number of private houses in the area are provided with both indoor and outdoor sanitation.

The district is practically one hundred per cent. covered ashbins and a number of wall bins were converted to portable ashbins.

4. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Full details of these services are to be found in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

5. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

This is dealt with in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

6. SHOPS AND OFFICES.

Dealt with in the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report.

7. CAMPING SITES.

The only site used for camping ground is in the Red House Farm field. A great improvement has been maintained and it was insisted that better spacing of the tents was carried out.

Caravan Site.

The tenancy of this site is held from the Council, who hold a lease from the Seaton Delaval Estates. Flagged standages have been provided for nearly all the members of the Caravan Club of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, who have the exclusive use.

The water closets and special Elsan Closet Hopper and urinal were cleansed regularly. The site is inspected frequently and the refuse is collected twice per week.

8. BURNING SPOILBANKS AND SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Complaints were received concerning the burning spoilbanks at East Holywell in the Seaton Valley area. Extra sprays were fitted and the fumes were not so prevalent as in previous months.

H. M. Alkali Inspectors visited The Algernon Colliery in the County Borough of Tynemouth and more jets were fixed in various positions, so that the prevailing wind blew the water on to the heap, instead of away as previously. The spoilbank is not yet extinguished, but there is some improvement.

9. BATHING FACILITIES AND PADDLING POOLS.

The natural bathing pool at the Table Rocks was cleansed during the summer months and emptied, although more up-to-date facilities should be provided and the chlorination of this water is highly desirable. I trust the Council will take some immediate steps in this matter.

The chlorination of the Paddling Pool was checked over and no complaints were received. The pool was cleansed regularly and "Chloros" was used for scouring the concrete bottom.

10. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Constant inspection of these premises was carried out and a higher standard of cleanliness was obtained.



The premises on the main promenade were kept open until 11.15 p.m. to prevent nuisances being committed on the sands and approaches. The police were very active during the year in suppressing many cases of urinating in back thoroughfares by taking proceedings.

The habits of some of the persons using these toilets leave very much to be desired and the attendants have much cause for complaint.

Plans were passed for the erection of new conveniences in Whitley Road at a cost of £6,000, to include up-to-date equipment. This improvement is long overdue. The full scheme for Watts Road was approved at £15,300 and the 1st September, 1953, fixed as a starting date.

Hot water was fitted in the Central Promenade Conveniences.

Much has been done to modernise the system, but much still remains to be done in connection with bringing the present conveniences up-to-date, and it is desirable that an increase be made in the number of modern conveniences serving the area.

#### 11. SCHOOLS.

No complaints have been received about the water supply to the schools.

A report was submitted to the County Medical Officer of Health in connection with the condition of the Rockcliffe School Conveniences for both sexes. Some work was carried out, but a great deal more is necessary to bring these places up to modern requirements.

#### SECTION "D".

##### Housing.

The provision of new Council Houses is still in progress in Whitley Bay and Seaton Sluice. With the exception of eight houses and a block of flats to be erected on the Foxhunters Estate, the Seatonville Estate was completed. Various plots of land in Monkseaton were also being used for new houses.

Private building also received a fillip and with the exception of the centre of the town, vacant sites in all wards were being utilised for the building of houses and bungalows.

Reports on Northumberland Square were presented to the Council and the necessary steps were being taken to have these houses demolished and the tenants rehoused.

4 houses were dealt with as individual unfit houses.

Overcrowding.

The number of houses found overcrowded on inspection was one.

Housing Act, 1936 - 1952.

The following information is appended in connection with work carried out under the Sections of the Housing Acts and Regulations.

<u>Houses completed during the year.</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a) By Local Authority .....	82
(b) By other Bodies or Persons .....	23
1. <u>Inspection of Dwelling Houses.</u>	
(i) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health of Housing Acts) .....	1,749
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	5,374
(ii) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-heading (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 .....	21
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	21
(iii) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	4
(iv) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation .....	1,745



2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or its Officers ..... 1,522

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs . 92

(ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice (under Housing Act, 1936) ..... 61

(a) by owners ..... 61

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ..... Nil

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs . 37

(ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:- ..... 21

(a) by owners ..... 21

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ..... Nil

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..... Nil

(ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ..... Nil

(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..... Nil
- (ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ..... Nil

SECTION "E".

FOOD INSPECTION.

- (a) Milk Supply.
- (b) Milk Sampling.
- (c) Meat and other foods.
- (d) Inspection of Meat and the Public Abattoir, Shops, stalls, vehicles and all other places where food is prepared.

This information and visits in connection with these services will be found in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(e) Nutrition.

There were no cases of Malnutrition as far as I was able to ascertain in this district during 1952.

The following commodities were provided for the general public through the Food Office:-

	<u>Approx. Yearly.</u>	<u>Approx. Weekly.</u>
Orange Juice .....	35,641.	685
Cod Liver Oil .....	7,510.	144
Vitamin Tablets ..	1,689.	32
Dried Milk .....	17,654.	340

The Northumberland County Council, through the Clinics, supply a large number of baby foods in this district.



(f) Shellfish.

The amount of shellfish sold is very small. A few periwinkles were sold from a stand on the Bournemouth car park and the vendor from Cullercoats was warned about this practice and reported to the Council. She would not divulge the source of her supply. Some mussels were sent from Holy Island, many of these being sold as bait. A few oysters were sold, which had passed through the purification plant at Whitstable.

(g) Crustaceans.

These are sold from the stalls on Watts Slope and in a number of fish shops. A large number are caught locally and are boiled and sold within twenty-four hours.

Meat and other Foods.

The number of animals inspected ante and post mortem, together with carcasses and offals condemned will be found in the table. It will be noted that all animals are inspected immediately after slaughter.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .....	3575	164	13,391	1555
Number inspected .....	3575	164	13,391	1555
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	4	2	33	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	1941	4	882	44
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis .....	54.4	3.6	6.8	3.0
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	26	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	363	Nil	Nil	41
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .....	10.9	Nil	Nil	2.6

SECTION "F".

THE CONTROL OVER AND PREVALENCE  
OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifications.

The number of cases which were notified to me during the year by Medical practitioners and, in some cases, from Hospital Medical Superintendents, was 523. This is a decrease of 35 on the figure of 558 for 1951.

The types of disease are included in the following table, showing the cases transferred to hospital, the deaths, monthly incidence and analysis under age group.

A Further table is included giving the deaths from notifiable disease for the last five years.

	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED	CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.	TOTAL DEATHS
Scarlet Fever .....	66	38	-
Diphtheria .....	-	-	-
Pneumonia .....	13	3	7
Erysipelas .....	4	-	-
Measles .....	309	-	-
Whooping Cough .....	74	-	-
Tuberculosis .....	50	8	7
Meningitis .....	1	1	-
Acute Poliomyelitis .	3	3	-
Paratyphoid .....	2	1	-
Dysentery .....	1	-	-
Totals .....	523	54	14



MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1952.

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever .....	4	2	5	8	5	3	4	2	5	5	7	16	66
Pneumonia .....	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	13
Erysipelas .....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Tuberculosis .....	1	1	5	4	9	11	3	1	4	3	6	3	50
Tubercular Meningitis.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles .....	6	20	3	5	9	37	66	59	10	40	26	28	309
Whooping Cough .....	2	4	3	3	14	15	13	7	4	2	5	2	74
Dysentery .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Paratyphoid .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Totals .....	18	30	18	21	39	68	88	70	25	52	44	50	523

ANALYSIS OF CASES UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10- 19	20- 29	30- 39	40- 49	50- 64	65 & over
Scarlet Fever	-	2	12	44	6	1	-	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	2	4	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	14	15	39	-	-	2	1	-	-
Measles	4	61	119	125	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	-	-	2	2	3	14	16	6	6	1
Paratyphoid	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Totals:	7	78	150	212	11	16	23	10	13	3

DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES FOR THE PAST 5 WEEKS.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	9	13	13	11	7
Tuberculosis	13	15	11	9	7
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	1	1
Totals:	22	28	24	22	15



Anthrax.

There were no cases of Anthrax notified during the year. Two sheep died in the hunger houses, but no organisms of this group were found after notification to the Police.

Smallpox.

There were no cases of Smallpox in this area. Two contacts from boats returned from the East were notified from the Port of Entry and their vaccination certificates were examined.

Typhoid Fever.

No cases of Typhoid were reported during the year.

Paratyphoid Infections.

There were two cases of Paratyphoid Infection notified during the year inside the area. One of the cases was that of a medical student on a five year course in Cardiff, who was making a visit to his parents' home in this district. The other case was treated in Walkergate Hospital.

Dysentery.

One case of Dysentery was reported to me, of a teacher working outside the area, who was suddenly taken ill. The case was visited by myself and the Sanitary Inspector and all sources of infection were examined very closely, but no source of infection was discovered.

Diphtheria.

It is with pleasure that I can report there were no cases of Diphtheria notified during the year.

Immunisation.

The total number which have received the full course of immunisation during 1952 is 4,607. Full details are set out in the accompanying table to the 31st December, 1952.

Immunisation from 1.1.41 to 31.12.52.	Total
Number of children immunised under 5 years	1,321
Estimated child population under 5 years	2,184
Number of children immunised aged 5 - 15	3,286
Estimated child population aged 5 - 15	4,069
Percentage immunised 1 - 5 years	60.5%
Percentage immunised 5 - 15 years	80.8%
Total percentage immunised	73.7%

### Scarlet Fever.

It is welcome to report a further decrease in the number of cases notified during 1952. 66 cases as against 72 in 1951, a reduction of 6. The majority of these cases occurred in Bygate School, Park School, Rockcliffe School and the new school in Appletree Gardens, Monkseaton West County Primary. The cases were of a mild type, except for a few severe cases.

The incidence rate per 1,000 population was 2.04 as against 2.24 for the year 1951.

38 cases received hospital treatment in the Isolation Hospital, the bulk of which are sent to Scaffold Hill Hospital, Longbenton. There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever and details will be seen in the following table where the cases occurred, together with the incidence rate in each ward.

Ward	Scarlet Fever	Incidence
Rockcliffe	3	.93
Central	7	2.24
St. Mary's	11	2.18
Marden	12	2.97
Monkseaton North	8	2.02
Monkseaton West	7	1.60
Monkseaton South	13	2.28
Hartley	5	1.82



### Erysipelas.

It is pleasing to note a decrease of 2 in the number of cases which were notified to me during the year, there being a total of 4 cases as against 6 in 1951. Most of the cases had the complaint on the face, right and left cheeks and forehead. The incidence rate per 1,000 population was 0.12.

### Cerebro Spinal Fever (Meningococcal).

There were no cases notified to me during the year by medical practitioners.

### Measles.

There was the same number of cases of measles notified to me and entered in the register for 1952 as in the previous year 1951. The incidence rate was 9.58 as against 9.60 the previous year. The majority of the cases were of a mild nature.

### Whooping Cough.

The total number of cases notified and recorded was 74, a decrease of 38. The incidence rate was 2.29.

### Typhus Fever.

There were no cases notified to me during the year.

### Food Poisoning.

One case was reported. This occurred in the case of a member of the teaching profession and appears to have been a very bad case. Inspections were made of every available source of infection, but apparently the case concerned had his meals in cafes in Whitley Bay and it would seem that this was the source of infection. He was very ill for a number of weeks and I regret to say that he is still harbouring the organisms at the present time, and constant watch is being kept upon him. The organisms isolated in this particular case were Salmonella Typhimurium.

### Venereal Diseases.

The same co-operation with the County Council is maintained as in previous years. Posters are exhibited in various places throughout the area. Notices are also displayed in public conveniences. The nearest place for treatment is situated within the Borough of Blyth.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were no cases notified to me during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were no cases notified to me during the year.

Respiratory Diseases.

Pneumonia. There has been an increase of 2 during the year of cases of Pneumonia - 13 in 1952 as against 11 in 1951. The incidence rate per 1,000 of population was 0.40. The number of deaths was 7 in 1952 as against 11 in 1951.

Tuberculosis. The number of cases of all types which were notified to me from the various medical practitioners and hospitals was 50, being an increase of 9 over the previous year. 42 of these were of the pulmonary type and 8 were the non-pulmonary type.

The incidence rate of all types of this disease was 1.55 per 1,000 of population, as against 1.27 in 1951.

7 cases died during the year, all being of the pulmonary type. The mortality rate of the pulmonary type per 1,000 of population was 0.22 as against 0.28 for 1951.

All positive bacteriological reports received are followed up by a letter to the medical practitioner, asking for written notification for inclusion in the register. This system is being well observed by the medical practitioners. Any cases which may have been missed, are put before the practitioner concerned, who generally notifies immediately.

No action was necessary during the year for non-notification of Tuberculosis cases. Every effort is being made by the department, wherever possible, to assist relatives. Disinfectant is supplied free.

Details will be found in the following table of cases in their respective age groups of the Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary type. The mortality figures are also included for your perusal.



	New Cases				Mortality			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 - 5 years	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 "	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 "	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35 "	9	6	1	2	2	-	-	-
35 - 45 "	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55 "	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
55 - 65 "	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-
Over 65 "	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Totals:	25	17	4	4	7	-	-	-

### Cancer.

There was an increase of 11 in the cancer figures for the year 1952. The total figure recorded was 85 and the death rate per 1,000 of population was 2.63. Details will be found in the following table showing the deaths in age groups and situation of the disease.

	Age in Years						Total
	1-30	31-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	Over 65	
Lungs	-	-	-	2	4	4	10
Bladder	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Colon	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Pharynx	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Stomach	-	-	1	2	1	14	18
Pelvis	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Liver	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Cervix Uteri	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Thyroid	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ovary	-	-	1	1	1	1	4
Rectum	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Breast	-	-	-	1	3	3	7
Bronchi	-	1	-	-	1	3	5
Prostate	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Cæcum	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Peritoneum	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Œsophagus	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
Pancreas	-	-	-	-	2	3	3
Tongue	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Vulva	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Groin	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1938 - 1952.

It was not necessary to take any action under these regulations during the year.

Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

No action was necessary under this section for compulsory removal to hospital of patients suffering from Tuberculosis.

Infectious Diseases - treatment in hospitals.

Medical practitioners in the town make the fullest use of the hospital accommodation provided for this area. Cases are removed quickly and strong liaison is maintained between the Inspectorial staff and the staff of the Ambulance station. The Chief Sanitary Inspector is notified when cases are to be moved and arrangements made for the cases to be visited within the shortest time possible.

All visitors to the town are provided with the same hospital facilities as residents.

Metecrology.

The total rainfall for the year was 25.02 inches. The Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. E. Roberts, kindly supplied me with the following information:-

<u>Rainfall for 1952.</u>	<u>Inches.</u>
January.	1.91
February.	.91
March.	1.29
April.	1.71
May.	2.00
June.	1.85
July.	.80
August.	2.62
September.	2.92
October.	2.21
November.	3.68
December.	3.12
	<hr/>
Total.	25.02
	<hr/> <hr/>



SECTION "G".

Factory Act, 1937.

The administration of the Factory Act governing the public health side is carried out regularly during the year. Premises are visited two and three times during the year and Bakeries at more frequent intervals. The sanitary conveniences are inspected for general cleanliness and the necessary notices are served in regard to lime-washing and painting of the premises.

All new factories are checked over with the Surveyor's department in respect of the number of sanitary conveniences and other matters which come under the Public Health Act.

The Factory registers are checked over regularly and amended where necessary and kept-up-to-date. It will be appreciated, in a seaside resort, changes of tenancy are fairly frequent. Close liaison is maintained with H. M. Inspector of Factories in Newcastle and any changes in tenancy are notified immediately. Records of work places are kept in a separate portion of the register.

In the following tables the number of inspections carried out by the staff are shown, also the analysis of defects and the action taken are included.

Inspection under Part I of the Factories Act, 1937 and 1948.

1. INSPECTIONS made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
i) Factories without mechanical power in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced	84	336	51	Nil
ii) Factories with mechanical power	158	1,303	96	Nil
iii) Other premises under the Act, excluding out-workers premises	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total:	242	1,639	147	Nil

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted  (6)
	Found  (2)	Remedied  (3)	Referred		
			to H. M. Inspector (4)	by H. M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S1)	97	97			Nil
Overcrowding (S2)	1	1			Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-			
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-			
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	1	1			
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
a) Insufficient	5	5	1		Nil
b) Unsuitable or defective	23	23			Nil
c) Not separate for sexes	2	2			Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	16	16	4		Nil
Absence of Abstracts	2	2			Nil
Totals:	147	147	5	Nil	Nil



Factories.	Mechanical	Non-Mechanical
Stone Mason .....	1	0
Soft Furnishings .....	1	0
Dry Cleaners .....	4	0
Carpet Fitter .....	0	1
Plumber .....	2	5
Electricians .....	5	2
Dental Mechanic .....	1	0
Blacksmith .....	2	0
Tinsmith .....	1	0
Glass Cutter .....	1	1
Photographers .....	0	1
Paper, rags and tin baling .....	1	0
Tripe Boiler .....	1	0
Watch Repairer & Optician .....	4	0
Sugar Boiler .....	1	0
Laundries .....	2	1
Plastic Engraving .....	1	0
Printer .....	5	0
Upholsterer .....	0	2
Cycle Repairer .....	2	1
Drug Packer .....	1	0
Bakehouses .....	18	1
Boot Repairer .....	13	0
Joiner and Builder .....	20	21
Tailor, Dressmaker & Milliner .....	7	7
Hairdresser .....	14	10
Cafes and Restaurant Kitchen .....	13	25
Motor Repairer .....	16	4
Fish Fryer .....	10	0
Furrier .....	0	2
Picture Framer .....	1	0
Ice Cream Manufacturer .....	9	0
Milk Pasteurising & Bottling Plant.	1	0
Total .....	158	84

THE RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Two firms are registered under Section 2 of the above Act, and the premises are visited regularly during the year.

The amount of this material was very small. No samples were taken, but permission was given by the Committee to take such samples if so desired.

SECTIONS 110 and 111 of the FACTORY ACT, 1937.

Outworkers.

As far as can be ascertained, after careful check, no outworkers operate in this area.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 47.

Removal to suitable premises of persons in  
need of care and attention.

Under the above section of the Act, application was made before a court of Summary Jurisdiction (Petty Sessional Division of East Castle Ward) sitting at Whitley Bay on the 27th day of March, 1952, for the removal of Thomasina Cowan to the Thomas Taylor Homes at Stannington.

This elderly lady was infirm and unable to care for herself and her husband. Arrangements were made for him to join her in the homes, so that they could be together. They have since both died.

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To the Chairman and Members of the  
Whitley Bay Urban District Council.

April, 1953.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to present my twenty second Annual Report covering the period from January to December, 1952, except for the details regarding the Cleansing Services, which cover the period 1st April, 1952 to 31st March, 1953, relating to statistics and costings.

The Report is, as usual, on the lines drawn up in Circular 42/51 from the appropriate Ministry.

During the year many comprehensive reports have been presented monthly to the Committee and at varying periods in addition, numerous reports on Housing, Public Conveniences and the various defects of Public Cleansing.

A good deal of modernisation has been carried out in connection with licensed premises and the standard of the following items has been raised:- counters, fittings and food preparation rooms.

Our standard of requirements is kept high and will compare favourably with any adjoining Local Authorities. Slight difficulties have been experienced in obtaining supplies, but, on the whole, the supply problem is becoming easier. Much useful work was brought to a successful conclusion.

#### STAFF.

Changes in the Inspectorial and Typing staff took place. Mr. A. Carling, Second Additional Sanitary Inspector, obtained a more lucrative position with the City of Norwich and severed his connection with the Department and Council after fifteen years. He joined the Department as a youth and worked through the various stages to the position of Sanitary Officer. He was a good colleague and we hope for his further advancement in the field of Sanitary Administration.

Mrs. F. J. Lowe, Senior Typist, also resigned, owing to her removal from the district to the London area on 11th September, 1952. She was an excellent Typist, pleasant to work with, willing and her departure was regretted. Miss J. E. Smith was appointed on the 6th October, 1952, and she is fitting into the duties, which cover a wide ground, very well.



### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

These services, which can be the most costly to a Local Authority if not properly organised and administered, are the most essential of those performed for the ratepayers, although some people do not agree. If the refuse was not collected for a month, or the streets not swept over this period, the result would be chaos and a danger to public health.

Balanced services, as described by Mr. J. C. Dawes, C.B.E., late Inspector and now consultant to the appropriate Ministry, as well as W.H.O., are essential to maintain the standard of sanitary and administrative efficiency for all the services performed under this heading.

These services cost the ratepayers over twenty million pounds, of this about sixteen millions are accounted for in connection with refuse collection and disposal.

### REFUSE COLLECTION.

The development of this service, which is a necessity for the protection of public health must be modern and free from serious complaints. This service is regularly receiving my daily attention and regular visits are made to the refuse collecting teams on house refuse and shop and cafe collection, to keep in touch with the varying problems which arise.

During the year, the collection service has been regular with only the usual breaks for Bank Holidays. Where a day has been lost in this connection, the arrears, consisting of 2,500 to 2,700 bins to be emptied, have been made up and regular schedule attained by Thursday night or Friday dinner time.

The number of complaints were few and these in the main were caused by the fact that the dustmen did not have the necessary access, due to doors being locked. In some cases the bins were only half full. Small cards are now left when an answer is unobtainable, notifying the householder that the dustmen have called. In many cases, this procedure has saved petrol.

I must mention again the waste of time and expense of collecting the refuse from the Shop Promenade, as well as the unsavoury sight on early summer mornings. This refuse, consisting of garbage, wet tea leaves and soiled refuse has to be removed to the waggon on the main promenade carriage way. This is an urgent matter and should receive immediate attention



in connection with the strengthening of the ramp to allow our waggon to go down and so save considerable expense.

Despite the increase of new Council and private houses, the staff employed remains the same as in 1951. Fourteen loaders for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  days are employed. The wages were more static than in the previous year.

Another rear loading, tipping and packing machine of the Shelvoke and Drewry type was put into service for the Monkseaton area. This resulted in heavier loads being carried and five to six less journeys to the tip were saved.

There has been no serious attempt by the designers of the Council House to shorten the haul of the collectors. By a little ingenuity this could be easily overcome. Glaring examples of the fatuous failure to obtain economical storage for refuse are too easily found.

A report was presented to the Health Committee in anticipation of the erection of flats, giving the up-to-date method of collecting refuse from such dwellings.

#### DUSTBIN PROVISION.

The provision of standardised ashbins was continued and due to foresight, no ungalvanised ashbins were supplied. A number of two cubic feet type were tried out in the villa designed house and these proved most popular, although I am of the opinion that the smooth type B.S.S. bin is not standing up to as much wear as the corrugated variety. This has been proved by test. Most of the lighter type supplied by builders have been eliminated now. Also I have been able to reduce a large number of the boxes and barrels which were in use at shops, resulting in easier handling for the staff.

The Rex Hotel have intimated that they are prepared to use containers for their refuse, instead of large numbers of ashbins. This is a step in the right direction and will save time.

704 ashbins were supplied to private houses and 79 to Council Houses. The different sizes are set out for your perusal.

			<u>Council</u> <u>Houses.</u>	<u>Private</u> <u>Houses.</u>
$3\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet.	...	...	--	100
$2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet.	...	...	47	436
2 cubic feet.	...	...	32	168



The total refuse removed from all premises was 10,984 tons from Whitley Bay and 797 tons from Seaton Sluice and Old Hartley. This was a decrease of 20 tons over 1951 and 1952.

The yield of refuse is set out in tabular form, which is self explanatory.

Description	1952 - 1953.		
	Tons per annum	Tons per week	Tons per day (365 days to 1 year)
House and Trade Refuse disposed of at <u>Whitley Bay</u> and <u>Seaton Sluice</u>	10,984 797	211.23 15.33	30.09 2.18
Refuse per head of population	7.30 cwts	15.72 lbs.	2.24 lbs.
Refuse per 1,000 of population	365 tons.	7.00 tons	20.00 cwts.
Refuse per house	21.52 cwts	46.35 lbs.	6.62 lbs.
Refuse per 1,000 houses	1076 tons	20.69 tons	59.11 cwts.

Details will also be found of the amount of refuse removed per month, the number of ashbins emptied and the actual weight of the different classes of debris, together with street sweepings.

#### COLLECTION OF REFUSE FROM SHOPS, CAFES AND HOTELS.

This refuse, which in the main is defined as Trade Refuse, receives close attention during the year. Refuse is removed from Cafes and Hotels four and five times per week. Large shops, having restricted space, are also dealt with at the same time. This protects the public health and prevents the breeding of flies and rat infestation.

On four Sundays, refuse was collected, along with the sands debris. This service is very much appreciated by the occupants.

Each premise is checked and a full record sheet kept, so that a complete picture of the yield is formed. Numerous visits are also made by me.



# WEIGHTS OF HOUSE REFUSE, TRADE REFUSE AND STREET SWEEPINGS.

1 41 1

Month 1952/53	No. of loads	No. of bins	House Refuse	Shop, Cafe & Hotel Refuse	Seaton Sluice and Murton Refuse		
					Loads	Bins	Weight
			T. C.	T. C.			T. C.
April	253	46,601	843 13	116 4	17	3,413	68 12
May	255	46,244	780 17	135 6	18	3,986	70 0
June	225	44,552	626 16	97 1	16	3,182	59 11
July	263	52,527	698 13	102 3	16	3,276	57 17
August	208	39,925	564 5	111 17	16	3,347	62 3
September	237	43,330	714 11	126 3	18	4,083	72 15
October	264	48,988	831 6	120 0	18	4,062	74 10
November	209	42,870	758 10	130 17	16	3,660	67 14
December	265	53,759	995 5	143 11	14	3,015	65 7
January	241	48,763	890 0	153 9	19	3,885	70 13
February	218	44,224	832 9	88 11	16	3,640	63 8
March	254	50,432	884 15	138 6	16	3,654	64 10
TOTAL:	2,892	562,215	9,421 0	1,563 8	200	43,203	797 0
Shops, Cafes & Hotels.	489	90,617	1,563 8				
Seaton Sluice & Murton.	200	43,203	797 0				
Slaughter houses.	196		295 0				
Sweepings	115		236 15				
TOTAL:	3,892	696,035	12,313 3				

Contracts are based on monthly and quarterly yields. The costings regarding this service are closely scrutinised. The total amount received was £263.14.11.

#### REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The disposal of the majority of refuse was carried out at the Brier Dene Disposal point. All disposal is carried out on controlled lines. Lines are used and different terraces are boned in, giving the necessary height and width of tipping. Portable fishing nets on poles are used to collect papers near the front of the tipping face.

It was necessary to lift the sewer and land drainage man-hole 14 to 16 feet. Great ingenuity had to be shown to accommodate tipping, owing to the delay in commencing the enlargement of the sewer by the Seaton Valley Urban District Council. Furthermore, the delayed construction of the culvert extension also made it compulsory to tip over refuse which was not sufficiently inert. However, in December, signs of a start with the construction were observed.

Consolidation is obtained by tractor and no sleepers are used. Fine black ash is used for dressing off, which makes an excellent job and binds the refuse, thus preventing rat infestation.

Some trouble was experienced from men coming over the railway and searching round the tip. A penfold fence on the railway side will obviate this.

Where possible, large tins were removed for salvage.

Another dog was procured to guard the baling hut and prevent damage. The tip is searched daily for rats and on two occasions, baiting was carried out.

The total refuse disposed of at Brier Dene was 11,781 tons, together with about 107 tons brought in by tradesmen and 1,536 tons by builders.

The majority of the refuse from Seaton Sluice was disposed of by the side of the Seaton Burn, averaging about five loads per week. This tip was levelled and dressed during the year and is kept tidy by the sweeper, who is responsible for Seaton Sluice area.

#### UTILISATION OF REFUSE.

The segregation of all suitable material is carried out immediately the wagons and trailers are weighed and deposited at



the disposal point. Most of the trailers are now covered, which presents a much more tidy picture.

Tins of all descriptions are saved and flattened with the tractor wheels. Non-ferrous metals are also collected, together with rags, mixed and woollen sacking, pegged rugs and flock beds.

There was a considerable reduction in paper prices after the Estimates had been passed. However, I reorganised the salvage and disposal side, reducing the staff to four, including the tractor driver. Two grades of paper were dropped and I decided to concentrate on newspaper and mixed waste. The tonnage going into the mill was also reduced to seven tons per week. However, by meeting the representatives of the firm with whom we have the contract, and discussing the position, I was able, after August, to ship nine tons of paper per week, which increased the revenue to the Council.

I also obtained a market for flattened tins and this has brought in revenue to the Council.

The tip is visited regularly to check over the salvage operations and markets are being found for any saleable article. The residents of the district have given us great support. In many other towns in the vicinity, salvage is at a standstill order and much paper and other salvage are being burned or buried.

The total amount of tonnage recovered, together with the monetary gains will be found in the tables on Pages 44 and 45.

Two graphs have been kept of the cost of disposal and revenue received. The work of disposal is carried out on modern lines, complying with the precautions as laid down by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

The Minister who conducted the Inquiry into the Town's application for a Charter was pleased with the appearance of the tip and its layout.

There was no cost to the ratepayers and a profit was made.

#### TRANSPORT.

It has been my aim to keep the vehicles smart in appearance and clean. They are of the semi-dustless type used on refuse collection and the guarantee of the three last vehicles of the Shelvoke and Drewry type, has been faithfully adhered to. A new fore-and-aft tipper was added to the fleet. The Bedford machines are also in good order and are performing their work in a satisfactory manner.

Commodity	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	431	8	0	0	3,806.	11.	9.
Scrap	41	2	0	0	164.	16.	8.
Aluminium		2	1	9	9.	9.	5.
Copper			1	4	2.	0.	0.
Rags	7	19	0	0	157.	4.	3.
Wool		9	2	9	48.	19.	7.
Rubber		4	0	0	1.	0.	0.
Bones	4	13	0	0	26.	14.	6.
Food Waste	166	4	0	0	516.	6.	3.
Manure	160	3	0	0	140.	2.	9.
Bottles			2	0		7.	0.
Brass			2	19	4.	6.	8.
Miscellaneous			1	0		3.	6.
Totals	812	6	3	13	4,878.	2.	4.



Yearly Analysis to 31st March, 1953.				
	Tons	£	s.	d.
1939 - 1940	63	149.	0.	0.
1940 - 1941	643	1,300.	0.	0.
1941 - 1942	635	1,907.	5.	0.
1942 - 1943	687	2,519.	15.	0.
1943 - 1944	747	2,652.	15.	0.
1944 - 1945	594	2,590.	0.	0.
1945 - 1946	688	2,513.	19.	0.
1946 - 1947	804	3,427.	17.	0.
1947 - 1948	852	3,925.	14.	11.
1948 - 1949	1,042	4,608.	9.	2.
1949 - 1950	925	4,401.	13.	5.
1950 - 1951	849	4,336.	8.	6.
1951 - 1952	1,057	11,883.	7.	2.
1952 - 1953	812	4,878.	2.	4.
Totals:	10,398	51,094.	6.	6.

Salvage Totals 1939 - 1953.				
	Tons	£	s.	d.
Paper	4,555	36,659.	14.	9.
Scrap	563	1,407.	14.	3.
Zinc	4	10.	10.	0.
Aluminium	6	154.	12.	3.
Lead	5	30.	16.	8.
Copper	2	34.	19.	9.
Brass	5	35.	15.	7.
Tins	136	191.	2.	10.
Rags	111	2,156.	2.	3.
Bottles and Jars.	226	2,680.	15.	1.
Manure	1,444	969.	1.	0.
Bones	125	636.	9.	10.
Food Waste	3,165	5,987.	9.	10.
Rubber	18	98.	0.	6.
Miscellaneous	33	41.	1.	11.
Totals:	10,398	51,094.	6.	6.







The Foreman's Hillman van was scrapped during the year.

The housing of the transport leaves much to be desired, as reported to you in previous years. It is a matter of urgency that the new garage be commenced as soon as sanction can be obtained. The loan charges are in the estimates and I would ask the Council to erect this modern depot.

During the year, two electric petrol pumps were purchased for this garage, with check recorders. They are awaiting fixing.

#### REPAIRS.

Maintenance work was carried out and greasing every fourteen days. The degreasing outfit is used when necessary. The sprocket wheels and rollers on the tractors were repaired.

The Gully Emptier was painted, also the No. 2. Shelvoke and Drewry vehicle. The opportunity was taken to overhaul the engine and rams.

One of the Bedford machines had its engine relined and it was painted.

#### STREET CLEANSING.

The work is carried out on the orderly system. Additional Depots for the storage of ash bins were obtained at West Monkseaton Bridge, a Garage at Princes Gardens, the High School Field and the back of Ilfracombe Gardens. These have reduced the haulage of street debris by a considerable amount in various parts of the area. There are thirteen orderlies employed with hand barrows.

A test was carried out with a battery propelled two cubic yard orderly and three men, which covered a greater amount of ground than could be done by four orderlies. The standard of cleansing was higher and extra debris was removed. The Health Committee inspected this vehicle and were favourably impressed. It is hoped that two of this type will be purchased for use in the busy season. I am of the opinion that some economy will accrue by adopting this type of machine.

During the season it becomes necessary to commence work at 6.0 a.m. to cleanse the main thoroughfares. The littering of streets is increasing, and despite the fact that extra litter bins were fixed, the amount of debris found was greater than the previous year. In view of this, I would stress the need for more receptacles. The town had more visitors last year.



### Protective Clothing.

This was provided as in previous years and it enhances the appearance of the staff.

### EMPTYING OF STREET GULLIES AND WASHING OF THE STREETS.

The street gullies were emptied and sealed with disinfectant at least four times.

Street orderlies in wet weather patrol and release choked gullies as and where necessary.

The gully emptier which is fitted up with every attachment can do a number of jobs and by quick reversal of the exhaustor can blow obstructions out of the drains connected to the gullies.

The total number of gullies cleansed was 3,712 by mechanical means and 373 by hand.

The cost per gully (including loan charges) = 1s. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

The cost per gully (excluding loan charges) + 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

The washing of the streets with diluted disinfectant was carried out from the end of April to November, including Sundays in July and August. In speeding up the work of cleansing, a higher standard was obtained.

The residents and visitors alike were impressed by the efficiency of the work.

All areas were treated which gives a healthy atmosphere to the district. It is cheaper than street sweeping, more efficient, and the work is speeded up. The total number of gallons spread was 381,350.

### EMPTYING OF CESSPOOL AND SEPTIC TANKS.

The Cesspool and Septic Tank at Earsdon Grange were emptied, also the septic tank at Crowhall Farm. This is the first time our vehicle has been able to approach it. This work was carried out quickly and without any nuisance, the debris removed being deposited on the land for manurial purposes.

### TREATMENT OF ICY ROADS.

Icy conditions are, if not immediately dealt with, the direct cause of innumerable accidents and traffic delays and should

be eliminated promptly. We experienced icy conditions soon this year and from the end of November heavy ice and snow showers were constant. The warnings of the Meteorological Office, however, were of great value and the co-operation of the Police through Inspector Henderson was appreciated.

The abatement of slippery conditions in streets is distinctly of an emergency nature and it is the aim of the Department to rid these conditions without delay.

The new type of gritters which were designed by me, and made locally at less than a third of the price, were put into operation by 6.10 to 6.15 a.m. Dangerous corners, roundabouts, and bad routes were dealt with, without delay. The bridge at Seaton Sluice was examined each morning and dealt with quickly. Roads were attended to on Saturday and Sunday nights.

Waggon's were loaded with grit and salt mixture each night ready for a quick turnout. Extra grit bins were placed at dangerous points. Large stocks of grit were placed at strategic positions on all roads for the use of the Sweepers in replacing the gritting machines.

The following materials were distributed.

	Tons.	Cwts.
Road Grit and Pea Gravel .....	125	9
Salt .....	12	7
Sea Sand .....	93	6
<hr/>		
Total .....	231	2
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#### SNOW REMOVAL.

Several small falls of snow, one to two inches, fell during December, 1952.

The snow ploughs attached to the Bedford and David Brown machines went into action, after treatment of the snow with copious quantities of salt, grit and sand. The whole of the streets were ploughed out, allowing cars and traffic to move about easily. A small footpath plough was purchased for fitting to the Fergusson Tractor, hydraulic type, used by the Parks' Department. This cleaned the main footpaths, to improve conditions for the pedestrian.

The cleaning of footpaths by householders is not done with the same promptitude and it is necessary to remove much snow by



ruckers, which are much quicker than shovels. It will be essential to keep another small second-hand tractor and plough for use on this footpath work, which saves a considerable amount of costs.

#### FORESHORE CLEANSING.

The cleansing of the Foreshore is carried out by the department for the Committee, which controls it, namely the Links and Sands Committee. A gang of four men was employed in the summer to deal with this ever-growing problem. This gang was supplemented by extra staff as and when required. Constant supervision is necessary to enable the sands to be kept sweet and wholesome. The second Foreman also was deputed to check men in and supervise the work.

Extra receptacles were placed in suitable positions, but it is surprising how so many of the trippers are too tired to place their rubbish in a receptacle and just leave it where they picnic. There would appear to be a tendency for trippers to move northerly towards the Lighthouse.

Large amounts of debris are removed - over three tons some mornings. Cleansing is carried out every day of the week, including Sundays.

#### CLEANSING OF THE PARKS AND GARDENS.

These open spaces are cleansed daily. The footpaths and shelters receive daily attention. All kinds of debris are left - crab shells, prawn and shrimp husks and bottles. The leaving of this debris is deplorable and some drastic action is necessary. The residents have to pay heavy costs for this service, which could in the main be stopped. Some legal action with the worst offenders is long overdue.

#### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The cleansing and maintenance of public conveniences are carried out with the same precision as the other services under my control. A high standard of cleanliness is obtained.

The provision of the cage turnstiles was not completed, although those required for the Central Promenade Conveniences were on order at the end of the year.

The wash-up places were painted out at the beginning of the season.

The Ministry sanctioned the sum of £15,000 for the rebuilding of Watts Road and the starting date is fixed for 1st September, 1953. This is a long overdue improvement.



Plans for the Whitley Road Conveniences were also approved at a cost of £6,000, to remove the insanitary and offensive blot on our fair landscape.

A report was also made to the Council for the provision of new conveniences in connection with the Miniature Golf Course and for the use of the general public walking to St. Mary's Island. The Surveyor was instructed to draft plans for these and I requested that arrangements be made to incorporate a telephone and police box.

At the Central Promenade, hot water was provided for the purpose of washing (both Ladies and Gentlemen), which was appreciated by the visitors. Further, it enabled a higher standard of cleanliness to be maintained, by having boiling water available for mopping and washing out.

No improvements were carried out in Souter Park. The conveniences there are in need of complete renovation without any further delay. They are a disgrace to any public park.

The Southern Promenade Conveniences are inadequate and I renew my annual request for the provision of new conveniences on this promenade.

The conveniences on St. Mary's Island are in need of extension. It is hoped, during 1953, that this extension will be effected, especially the introduction of more stalls.

The Old Hartley Conveniences are in need of a general overhaul. They were attended to daily and are due for decorating this year.

It is worthy of note that over seven hundred people in one day used the wash rooms at Watts Road. This was a record. The revenue for all conveniences was over £300 up over the estimates and a saving was made in the cost of maintenance and attendants.

#### COSTING OF SERVICES.

The object of the department is to cost out all items of work and transport, which are based on the requirements of the Ministry. This enables me to consider the expenditure with the least possible delay.

The costs of our services are much below those of the areas adjoining this district, indeed in this part of England, despite the fact of our floating population.



The wages sheets are checked by me weekly and I make myself responsible for the allocation of the jobs performed. The public health services must continue, they cannot be suspended like many other services administered by the Council. The motto of the department is "efficiency with economy".

A table of costings will be found in the appendices at the end of this report.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF THE FOOD SUPPLY.

This is one of the important services carried out by your Health staff. The aim is to see a pure and disease-free food supply is provided for residents and visitors alike. Every effort is made and much time has been spent after normal working hours round the shops and premises where food is sold and prepared for sale. Our standard is the highest possible to achieve.

### THE MILK SUPPLY AND ITS CONTROL.

The milk supply of this district will compare favourably with any other area, large or small. A large quantity of the milk supplied is heat-treated within the district at the Coast Creamery. Nearly one hundred per cent. of the supply is heat-treated, or comes from Tuberculin-Tested herds. The sale is increasing most rapidly.

The supply of milk to the Creamery is ever increasing. A further improved type of capper and filler was installed, making three in all. Sampling of the milk arriving at the Creamery is carried out weekly. The lorries and tankers bringing in the milk are inspected weekly.

It was unnecessary to take action under the Food and Drugs Act for removal from the register.

A number of dairies recorded on the register have had large refrigerators installed for the storage of milk, to keep it cool and prevent souring.

The number of dairymen with premises outside the area and distributing inside was 8.

There was an increase in the sale of 'Sterilised' Milk in the area, the total on the register being 20.

The total number of applications received was 20 and the number of premises granted registration was 20.

The following short table gives details of the inspections made to the different type of premises:-

Dairies .....	208
Sealed Bottle Shops .....	67
Milk Vans and Drays .....	190
Motor Vehicles delivering milk from outside the area .....	22
	<hr/>
	487
	<hr/>

#### SUPPLY OF HEAT TREATED MILK.

A large proportion of the area is supplied with heat-treated milk, T.T. Pasteurised or Pasteurised, supplied by the Coast Creamery or North Shields Co-operative Society Limited.

The Blyth Co-operative Society supply T.T. Pasteurised and Pasteurised milk in Seaton Sluice and Old Hartley.

Shiremoor and Backworth Co-operative Society supply Pasteurised milk in Murton Village.

#### CONTROL OF MILK IN THE LABORATORY.

It is the continued effort of your staff to see that a wholesome and pure milk supply is maintained throughout the area. The detailed table which follows sets out the results of the samples taken during the year 1952, including milk produced inside and outside the area - in some cases before delivery to the Creamery.

Samples of Milk distributed in the area			
No. of Samples	No. of Samples tested for Tubercle bacilli	Tubercle bacilli present	Percentage affected
138	65	1	1.54%

NOTE: Four samples were inconclusive owing to the death of the test animals.



Milk (Special Designations)(Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)  
Regulations, 1949.

The issuing of Dealers' and Supplementary Licences to the various milk purveyors inside and outside the area was attended to, after submission of the applications to the Health Committee.

Milk (Special Designations)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

8 Dealers' Licences were issued to purveyors in the district to retail milk under the Special Designation Tuberculin Tested in the area of Whitley Bay.

Supplementary Licences were issued in 5 instances to deliver Tuberculin Tested Milk in the Whitley Bay area.

Milk (Special Designations)(Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)  
Regulations, 1949.

30 Dealers' Licences were issued to retail milk under Special Designations Pasteurised and T.T. (Pasteurised) in the area.

5 Supplementary Licences were issued to deliver Pasteurised and T.T. (Pasteurised) milk in the area.

20 Dealers' Licences were issued to retail Sterilised Milk from shops in the area.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

The number of retailers with premises inside the district and recorded in the register was 51 at the end of 1952.

There is also registered 8 purveyors with premises outside the district.

MILK TRANSPORT.

The number of visits to the Monkseaton Station was less than in previous years, owing to the transport of milk being transferred to Motor vehicles. Very little milk now comes by rail.

39 visits were made to Whitley Bay and Monkseaton stations.

Large transport vehicles bring in churns from the rural areas and waggons bring in bottled milk from bottling plants in Newcastle. Large tanker waggons are now discharging at the Creamery and their cleansing and washing out is attended to before

returning to Northallerton. Churn inspection is carried out and lorries are washed. About 3,500 churns were examined. It was found necessary in two instances, to write requesting the withdrawal of churns as being incapable of easy cleansing.

#### INSPECTION OF DAIRY PREMISES USED FOR STORAGE OF MILK.

One dairy was closed down completely in Park Avenue. No bottling is carried out in any dairy in the area.

Regular visits were made during the year, with the exception of December, when owing to a reduction in the Health Department staff, this was not possible.

There were 208 visits made to dairies to check over the cleanliness of the premises and 21 notices were served to carry out lime-washing.

67 visits were also made to shops selling "sterilised" milk in sealed bottles in various parts of the town.

The premises of the Coast Creamery Limited were inspected three and four times per week at various times, including Saturdays and Sundays. The washing down process, cleansing of plants and churns, are regularly done. A total of 147 visits were made. The habits of the staff are checked, also the condition of the sanitary appliances.

#### MILK DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution of milk by motor vehicles, horse and motor vans and hand barrows is carefully supervised. With the exception of hand barrows, all these conveyances are covered and during very bad weather, the former are provided with washable sail cloth. The large waggons, going long distances, have light sheets to cover the top of the vehicles.

#### LABORATORY CONTROL.

The number of samples taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory General Hospital, Newcastle, was 138.

Dr. A. Messer and his staff are very helpful in testing and quickly transmitting the results and we are very grateful for the co-operation given.



Total No. of samples taken . . . . .	138.
No. of samples submitted to Methylene Blue Test . . . . .	137.
No. satisfactory. . . . .	107.
Percentage satisfactory . . . . .	78.1%.
No. of samples submitted to Phosphatase Test . . . . .	40.
No. satisfactory. . . . .	40.
Percentage satisfactory . . . . .	100. %.
No. of samples submitted to Turbidity Test . . . . .	1.
No. satisfactory. . . . .	1.
Percentage satisfactory. . . . .	100. %.

# THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

## Sections 13 and 14.

The register contained at the end of 1952, the addresses of premises totalling 168.

The number of applications received for registration was 10, also it was necessary to report on one transfer.

In all cases, subject to certain conditions, which were fulfilled before registration, 9 premises were registered for the various trades controlled by these sections and certificates issued.

The premises have been the subject of regular routine inspections during the year and it is the endeavour of your staff to keep a high standard of cleanliness.

1946 visits were made and it was necessary to serve 309 Notices for breaches under the Act.

## THE PREPARATION AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 to 1952.

The legal enactments controlling the preparation and sale of ice cream are set out under the above Act and Regulations.

The increase in the sale of this commodity is most pronounced and 24 applications were received to sell pre-packed ice cream. There were also 6 transfers of registration.

There was no increase in the number of producers.

A card index is kept of all registered premises.

Details of the producers and situation of premises are given in the following tables.

### PRODUCERS.

<u>Name of Firm.</u>	<u>Situation of Premises.</u>
Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	6, East Parade, Whitley Bay.
A. Torre, Wonder Bar,	9, Marine Avenue, Whitley Bay.
A. Gallone, Venetian Cafe,	5, Marine Avenue, Whitley Bay.
Bertorelli Bros.	8, Park Terrace, Whitley Bay.
A. Charleton,	Marmion Terrace, Whitley Bay.
H. Macdonald, Wensleydale Dairy,	Ilfracombe Gardens, Whitley Bay.
N. & M. Speed, Holdene Dairy,	Beresford Road, Seaton Sluice.
Mrs. E. Di Mascio,	263, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.
T. Miller (Whitley Bay) Ltd.	15, Marine Avenue, Whitley Bay.

The following table gives details of registered premises, where ice cream is sold loose.

<u>Name of Retailer.</u>	<u>Address of Premises.</u>
Mrs. E. Bagnall,	Manor House, East Parade, Whitley Bay.
Bertorelli Bros.	12 & 13, Pleasure Gardens, Whitley Bay.
Bertorelli Bros.	8, Park Terrace, Whitley Bay.
Mrs. E. Di Mascio,	263, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.
A. Gallone,	5, Marine Avenue, Whitley Bay.
H. Macdonald,	40, Ilfracombe Gardens, Whitley Bay.
T. Miller (Whitley Bay) Ltd.	15, Marine Avenue, Whitley Bay.
D. Shinwell,	Duchess Dene, Whitley Bay.
N. Speed,	Beresford Road, Seaton Sluice.
A. Torre,	9, Marine Avenue, Whitley Bay.
A. Torre,	14, Park Terrace, Whitley Bay.
Whitley Bay U.D.C.	Panama Kiosk, Whitley Bay.
Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	Kiosk at Table Rocks, Whitley Bay.
Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	6, East Parade, Whitley Bay.

The table of registered premises retailing pre-packed ice cream is appended:-



Purveyors of Pre-wrapped  
Ice Cream

Address of Premises.

Whitley Pleasure Gardens Ltd.  
The Sydenham Cafe,  
D. Joel,  
Mrs. M. L. Blair,  
Berkeley Restaurant,  
Arthur's Oyster Bar,  
E. H. Askew,  
A. & M. Beattie,  
Beckman Bros.  
J. G. Best,  
A. Borrow,  
A. Bowman,  
A. W. Brigham & Co.,  
Dainty Cafe,  
Cafferky,  
Mrs. M. Cairns,  
A. Charleton,  
A. Charleton,  
Coliseum Cinema.  
"The Towers",  
Kiosk,  
Mrs. E. Eastlake,  
Colman Cafe,  
Gaumont Cinema,  
Gaumont Cinema,  
A. Gregory,  
E. Griffiths,  
R. Hindson,  
Mrs. E. Helm,  
T. S. Hateley,  
J. W. Y. Johnston,  
R. Latimer & Son,  
Lawsons,  
London & Newcastle Tea Co.,  
D. Lopez,  
Maynards Ltd.,  
Maynards Ltd.,  
J. W. Middleton,  
A. W. Brigham & Co.,  
Silver Grid Restaurant,  
S. C. Millar,  
E. & S. Muncaster,  
North Shields Co-op. Society,  
Potters,  
Potters,  
Potters,

Rotunda Kiosk, Cafe Entrance.  
12, The Links, Whitley Bay.  
3, Marine Avenue, Whitley Bay.  
1a, Relton Terrace, Whitley Bay.  
Marine Avenue, Whitley Bay.  
York Road, Whitley Bay.  
299/303, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.  
23, Marine Avenue, Whitley Bay.  
51, Marmion Terrace, Whitley Bay.  
59, Victoria Terrace, Whitley Bay.  
24, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.  
185, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.  
2a, Park Road, Whitley Bay.  
57, North Parade, Whitley Bay.  
96, Oxford Street, Whitley Bay.  
1, Collywell Bay Road, S. Sluice.  
26, St. Ronan's Road, Whitley Bay.  
97, Cauldwell Lane, Monkseaton.  
Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.  
Windsor Crescent, Whitley Bay.  
Southern Promenade, Whitley Bay.  
45, Marmion Terrace, Whitley Bay.  
Esplanade, Whitley Bay.  
Snack Bar, Promenade, Whitley Bay.  
Esplanade, Whitley Bay.  
Kiosk, Souter Park South.  
22, Front Street, Monkseaton.  
2, Lovaine Avenue, Whitley Bay.  
Shop No. 4, Lower Promenade.  
Front Street, Monkseaton.  
34, Esplanade, Whitley Bay.  
142, Park View, Whitley Bay.  
242, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.  
22/24, Park View, Whitley Bay.  
Spanish City, Whitley Bay.  
Park Terrace, Whitley Bay.  
Belvedere Buildings, Whitley Bay.  
Shop No. 13, Lower Promenade.  
207, Park View, Whitley Bay.  
Victoria Terrace, Whitley Bay.  
15, Park Avenue, Whitley Bay.  
10, Station Road, Whitley Bay.  
Oxford Street, Whitley Bay.  
41a, Ilfracombe Gdns., Whitley Bay.  
131, Park View, Whitley Bay.  
93, Cauldwell Lane, Monkseaton.



Purveyors of Pre-wrapped  
Ice Cream.

Address of Premises.

Robinson,  
Regal Cinema,  
Picture House Cinema,  
Essoldo Cinema,  
G. L. Rhode,  
J. Scott & Co.,  
R. M. Sharp Ltd.,  
R. M. Sharp, Ltd.,  
Rendezvous Restaurant,  
Teasdales Dairy,  
G. S. Walton,  
Miss E. Watson,  
Miss E. Watts,  
F. W. Woolworth & Co.,  
Western Dairies Ltd.,  
Priory Theatre,  
John S. Murray,  
L. Haines & Son,  
L. Haines & Son,  
T. Miller (Whitley Bay) Ltd.,  
A. C. Fawcus,  
Eldorado Ice Cream Co. Ltd.,  
Walter Willson Ltd.,  
Frank Turner,  
Frank Turner,  
G. Anderson,  
Catherine J. Grey,  
S. A. & N. P. Brown,  
W. Bennett,  
Olga F. Peters,  
Mrs. S. A. Wakenshaw,  
Mrs. C. Lowther,  
G. Kerr,  
W. H. Coates,  
J. Swanson,  
Mrs. R. Corman,  
R. Minnikin,  
A. J. Walls,  
S. A. Cumio,  
A. E. Gregory,  
Mrs. G. Borthwick,  
Mesdames Watson & Ashworth,  
A. Montgomery,  
Mr. & Mrs. Massicks,

17, Marine Avenue, Whitley Bay.  
Cauldwell Lane, Monkseaton.  
Park Terrace, Whitley Bay.  
Park Road, Whitley Bay.  
70, Earsdon Road, Monkseaton.  
Eastbourne Gardens, Whitley Bay.  
189, Park View, Whitley Bay.  
12, Front Street, Monkseaton.  
Northern Promenade.  
78, Park View, Whitley Bay.  
Ilfracombe Gardens, Whitley Bay.  
156, Park View, Whitley Bay.  
Beach Cafe, Watts Slope.  
Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.  
Cauldwell Lane, Monkseaton,  
Park Avenue, Whitley Bay.  
75, Front Street, Monkseaton.  
7, Percy Terrace, Whitley Bay.  
6a, Oaktree Gardens, Whitley Bay.  
1, Marine Avenue, Whitley Bay.  
62, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.  
Five standages on foreshore.  
199, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.  
86, Marden Road S., Whitley Bay.  
18, Margaret Road, Whitley Bay.  
1, York Road, Whitley Bay.  
14a, Linden Terrace, Whitley Bay.  
Seaham Hotel, Promenade, W. Bay.  
94, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.  
46, Esplanade, Whitley Bay.  
West End, Old Hartley.  
47, Marmion Terrace, Monkseaton.  
30, Norham Road, Whitley Bay.  
21, Lower Promenade.  
48, Cauldwell Lane, Monkseaton.  
3, York Road, Whitley Bay.  
14, Station Road, Whitley Bay.  
9, Lower Promenade.  
261, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.  
4, Esplanade Place, Whitley Bay.  
5, Esplanade, Whitley Bay.  
7, St. Ronan's Road, Monkseaton.  
88, Marden Road, Whitley Bay.  
30/32, Station Road, Whitley Bay.



Purveyors of Pre-wrapped  
Ice Cream.

Address of Premises.

W. W. Inglis Ltd.,  
Mrs. A. R. Moss,  
Mrs. W. Purdie,  
J. C. & E. M. Toft,  
T. Dewey,  
F. Atkinson,

202/208, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.  
122, Park View, Whitley Bay.  
163, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.  
252, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.  
136, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.  
66/68, Whitley Road, Whitley Bay.

There was a reduction in the number of firms supplying ice cream during the year. 38 samples were taken from producers and retailers.

A table is set out, giving details of the samples and the categories in which they were placed.

No.	Dealer	Manufacturer	Reduction Time in hours	Provis- ional Grade
1	Bertorelli Bros.	Bertorelli Bros.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3
2	A. Gallone.	A. Gallone.	$4\frac{1}{2}+$	1
3	H. Macdonald.	H. Macdonald.	4	2
4	A. Torre.	A. Torre.	$4\frac{1}{2}+$	1
5	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	$4\frac{1}{2}+$	1
6	E. Di Mascio.	E. Di Mascio.	0	4
7	Charleton Ltd.	Charleton Ltd.	$4\frac{1}{2}+$	1
8	T. Miller (Whitley Bay) Ltd.	T. Miller (Whitley Bay) Ltd.	$4\frac{1}{2}+$	1
9	Bertorelli Bros.	Bertorelli Bros.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3
10	Arthur Ltd., Park Ave. W. Bay.	Richpak Ltd., Middlesbrough.	$4\frac{1}{2}+$	1
11	E. Di Mascio.	E. Di Mascio.	$4\frac{1}{2}+$	1
12	F. W. Woolworth Ltd.	Midland County Dairies Ltd.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3
13	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	0	4
14	A. Torre.	A. Torre.	$4\frac{1}{2}+$	1
15	T. Miller (Whitley Bay) Ltd.	T. Miller (Whitley Bay) Ltd.	0	4
16	Priory Theatre,	Eldorado Ltd.	3	2
17	A. Beattie, 23, Marine Ave.	P. G. Walton, Nixon Place, N/C.	$\frac{1}{2}$	3

No.	Dealer	Manufacturer	Reduction Time in hours	Provis- ional Grade
18	A. Torre.	A. Torre.	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
19	R. P. Robinson. 17, Marine Ave.	T. Walls & Son Ltd. Edinburgh.	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
20	H. Macdonald.	H. Macdonald.	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
21	Bertorelli Bros.	Bertorelli Bros.	0	4
22	H. Macdonald.	H. Macdonald.	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
23	J. Fawcus, 62, Whitley Rd.	Siddall, Ashton-under-Lyme.	$4\frac{1}{2}+$	1
24	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	0	4
25	E. Di Mascio.	E. Di Mascio.	0	4
26	A. Torre.	A. Torre.	$4\frac{1}{2}+$	1
27	A. Gallone.	A. Gallone.	$4\frac{1}{2}+$	1
28	Lopez & Sons, North Shields.	Lopez & Sons, North Shields.	0	4
29	Mr. Anderson, York Road.	P. G. Walton, Nixon Place, N/C.	0	4
30	Arthurs Ltd. Park Ave.	Richpak Ltd., Middlesbrough.	$4\frac{1}{2}+$	1
31	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	Whitley Bay Ice Cream Co.	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2
32	Bertorelli Bros.	Bertorelli Bros.	0	4
33	T. Miller (Whitley Bay) Ltd.	T. Miller (Whitley Bay) Ltd.	0	4
34	H. Macdonald.	H. Macdonald.	0	4
35	E. Di Mascio.	E. Di Mascio.	0	4
36	H. Macdonald.	H. Macdonald.	$4\frac{1}{2}+$	1
37	A. Torre.	A. Torre.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3
38	Bertorelli Bros.	Bertorelli Bros.	$4\frac{1}{2}+$	1

Provisional Grade	1	2	3	4	Total
Produced inside area	11	2	6	10	29
Produced outside area	3	1	3	2	9
Total:	14	3	9	12	38



The chemical standard for ice cream was lowered during the year. One producer had proceedings taken against him and was fined £15.

Inspection of motor vans is carried out and the owner of a tricycle from the County Borough of Tynemouth was warned.

The total number of inspections made was 608 and it was found necessary to serve 65 Notices.

#### ICED LOLLIES.

This commodity was manufactured on a large scale and varies very much. The manufacturing of such an article is so simple, syrup and water, place in a mould large or small, insert stick and freeze in a refrigerator.

In my estimation, some of the premises are good - others are not suitable. The standards in some cases are extremely poor and as a food, in a large number of cases, the value is negligible.

The general public must be safeguarded from exploitation and any danger to the public health from improper manufacture. It is most desirable for concrete legislation to be introduced to control the manufacture of this type of article for human consumption.

#### CONTROL OF CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The control of premises where mass feeding takes place is a problem of great importance and the Committee on Catering Establishments had a great deal to say about the number of food poisoning cases caused by lack of care on the part of food handlers in general, lack of personal cleanliness and careless treatment of food by persons suffering from boils, cuts and other abrasions.

Regular visits were made to the various premises, which fall into this category.

No. 1, Oxford Street, was found to be in a dirty condition, together with utensils and this was reported to the Health Committee, who agreed to action being taken against the proprietor. She had been warned on many occasions about the lack of hygiene in this cafe.

The kitchen of the Berkeley Cafe was painted out and the provision of new sanitary accommodation was being proceeded with at the end of the year.

The shops on the Lower Promenade were inspected regularly, especially where hamburgers were prepared for sale.

Notice was served on the owner of 3, Marine Avenue, about the condition of counters and assistants smoking on the premises.

Warnings were also sent to the tenant of the Rendezvous Cafe concerning the kitchen walls and condition of the place in general.

The washing up of utensils is also a matter for some concern and the use of detergents is not controlled as it should be. Good dish-washing machines are installed at three hotels and cafes and work very well.

The number of visits made was 342 and it was found necessary to serve 44 Notices.

I keep a special supervision of refuse removal and the number of collections to be given weekly, and on Sundays when required.

#### CONTROL AND INSPECTION OF LICENSED PREMISES AND CLUBS.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 89.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13.

Further improvements were made to the licensed premises and clubs. The whole of the conveniences at the Monkseaton Arms was stripped and a new large urinal erected, with tiled walls, new flushing cisterns, water closet and washing accommodation. A new stainless double sink was fitted in the bar with "Vantoc" dispenser, also a new stainless bar upstairs.

Two new ladies' water closets were built, with tiled walls and new wash basin, provided with hot and cold water. The drainage at the rear was also renewed and ventilation increased in the cellar.

In the Ship Inn, Monkseaton, the Ladies' water closet accommodation was increased with up-to-date fittings and tiled walls. The Gentlemen's urinal was tiled out and the floor relaid in terrazo, also the water closet floor.

At the Kings Arms, Seaton Sluice, a new floor covering was laid, upholstery carried out and new stainless steel shelves and hygienic fittings for glasses were completed.

The Quarry Inn was fitted up with smoke extractors and a new double stainless sink provided with dispenser. The work to the other bar was in progress at the end of the year.



Notices were also served on the new owners of the Delaval Arms, in regard to altering the urinals and ladies' conveniences and it is hoped that these alterations will be completed in 1953.

A new glazed type of urinal was provided at the Bee Hive Inn, with new flushing cistern. A new glass louvred window was also fixed, together with a door to prevent frost in the winter months.

A new urinal of the glazed type was fitted in the Promenade Club, which prevented the dampness penetrating to the inside walls.

A new Hoover glass washer was installed at the Robin Hood Inn.

A new bar was fitted up in the Rockcliffe Arms upstairs, with double trough, stainless steel sink, with "Vantoc" dispenser and hot and cold water laid over the sink.

The alterations to the Comrades' Club were completed and its entire renovation makes it the most up-to-date Club in the area.

Notices were served on the Unionist Club, Whitley Road, concerning alterations and provision of hot water over the bars, and in the case of the Grange Hotel, provision of extra hot water supplies.

It was requested that overalls be provided for the use of staff and the Managers of the various licensed premises and the Breweries acceded to the suggestion, resulting in a great improvement.

Smoke extractors were fitted downstairs and upstairs in the Fat Ox Hotel.

It is true to say that the licensed houses in this area are well in advance of many other areas in the County. I must say that I had full co-operation from the Managers and representatives of the various Breweries.

The number of visits made was 188 and 60 Notices were served.

#### THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASE OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

The sections of a non-veterinary nature are carried out by Officers of the Northumberland County Constabulary and I work in close liaison with them.

The cattle dock was being reconstructed at the end of the year by the Engineering Department of British Railways, the paving of which will be carried out in cement concrete. This improvement will make this dock a most important addition to the Public Abattoir.

The district was placed in an infected area, owing to an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease at Wylam. The necessary precautions were taken with reference to the movement of manure and disinfection.

Two dead sheep carcasses were examined by a Ministry of Agriculture Inspector with negative results.

There were no outbreaks of swine fever during the year.

#### TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

Four animals were sent in for slaughter under the Order. Much work must be done to segregate this disease from herds. A large number of cows showing extensive lesions of Tuberculosis are still sent into the Abattoir graded, but badly affected with this disease.

#### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS' ACT, 1933 - 1951.

The number of slaughtermen holding licences from the Council is 17. Most of these work in the Abattoir.

3 Licences were issued during the year, tests being instituted to see if competent to carry out the duties.

A new type of Electric Tongs were purchased by the Council for the stunning of pigs and are proving a very good and humane proposition.

#### MEAT INSPECTION.

The Public Abattoir has been in full use during the year. The slaughtering was carried out in the first four days of the week, although in the busy period, some killing was done on Saturday mornings. A good deal of overtime was necessary to clear up the inspection, and no carcass is allowed to pass unless full inspection has been made.

The results for first-class hides and skins from the Abattoir are truly remarkable. For years, 79 to 85 per cent. first-class hides and skins have been obtained.

The provision of the mess room is beginning to show results, the slaughtermen being able to go home in their clean clothes and being able to dry overalls and clothes by heater. Towels and hot water in copious quantities are always available.



We are still short of lairage accommodation for sheep. I prepared a detailed report for submission to the Health Committee in 1953 for extension and improvements.

The steam jets for heating tanks of water are still very effective and it is our intention to use live steam for floor and wall cleansing in future, in order to remove grease quickly.

The number of visits made to the Abattoir was 1,010 in 1952.

Pigs are sent from a number of pig-keepers, who believe in having their pigs slaughtered and dressed by up-to-date methods.

Ante-mortem examination is carried out regularly and any animals showing damage, lame or unthrifty, are slaughtered without delay to prevent any suffering and are examined immediately.

Sheep and cattle from farms with veterinary Surgeon's certificates are also dealt with quickly. Inspection of the watering and feeding is carried out carefully and new glazed brick watering troughs were constructed during the year.

The total number of animals slaughtered and inspected was 18,685. The following table is set out in detail for your perusal.

Month	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
January	273	31	748	48	1,100
February	169	11	1,090	51	1,321
March	189	23	1,202	133	1,547
April	241	10	707	232	1,190
May	272	7	818	285	1,382
June	97	8	906	157	1,168
July	285	2	570	207	1,064
August	560	7	1,183	47	1,797
September	634	11	1,630	10	2,285
October	334	7	1,923	53	2,317
November	312	23	1,762	148	2,245
December	209	24	852	184	1,269
Totals	3,575	164	13,391	1,555	18,685

Attention is paid to the prevention of cruelty and is stamped out wherever possible. Humane killers are loaned out for the slaughter of Cottagers' pigs. Inspection is carried out on the lines of Memo 3/Meat.

#### COLLECTION OF DISEASED MEAT.

Diseased meat is still collected by open waggon, although it is covered with tarpaulin. A new type of waggon was placed on this work during the year. This meat is loaded in the presence of an Inspector, the Caretaker and the Ministry of Food representative. I am of the opinion that the collection of this material is still unsatisfactory and some supervision is necessary to ensure its delivery to its proper destination.

#### DISPOSAL OF MANURE AND GARBAGE.

The composting of this material on a simple scale has been successful and the sale has been most phenomenal. Good reports have been received from gardeners on results obtained.

The total amount sold was 160 tons 3 cwts. and £140. 2. 9. was received. The cost of cartage and petrol was £20 7. 5.

The garbage pit is due for glazing during 1953. D.T.T. powder is blown into the contents to prevent a fly belt.

#### POST MORTEM EXAMINATION OF OFFALS AND CARCASSES.

A new method and criteria Memo 3/Meat was introduced on the 4th December, 1952, by Circular M.F. 14/52. This memo was based on the findings of the Interdepartmental Committee on Meat Inspection and this is taken as a basis for future inspection.

The total amount of offals and carcasses condemned was 32 tons 16 cwts. 1 lb.

Full details are set out with diseases on page 69 for your inspection.

#### INSPECTION OF IMPORTED CARCASSES AND OFFALS.

There is still a large proportion of frozen beef, sheep, lambs, pork and offals of all kinds passing through the Abattoir for allocation to retail buying groups. Large quantities are from New Zealand, Australia, Canada and the Argentine.



TABLE SHOWING MEAT CONDEMNED AND SURRENDERED,  
GIVING WEIGHT (in lbs.) AND CAUSES IN MONTHLY ORDER.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Abscesses .....	183	43	63	93	105	92	146	405	660	510	162	115	2577
Actinobacillosis ..	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Actinomycosis .....	-	28	83	34	-	-	-	37	-	-	90	-	272
Bone Taint .....	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	415	-	-	-	-	495
Bruising .....	33	54	70	30	102	94	70	105	184	222	-	139	1103
Carcinoma .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	40
Cavernous Angiomata.	-	35	15	52	-	-	32	-	-	45	-	28	207
Cysts .....	24	36	53	54	55	25	88	119	174	178	153	98	1037
Eaten by Animals ..	17	4	-	2	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	37
Fatty Degeneration ..	12	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	72
Flukes & Cirrhosis ..	1855	1187	1024	1398	1028	710	1760	5061	5045	3573	2231	1889	26778
Immaturity .....	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	89
Mastitis .....	123	100	243	22	40	6	8	57	-	-	-	-	599
Melanosis .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Moribund .....	-	69	-	131	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	330
Necrosis .....	-	67	37	5	23	48	-	73	73	51	73	9	459
Nephritis .....	-	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Oedema & Emaciation.	36	89	613	-	-	-	99	235	666	342	1972	204	4256
Parasites .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Pericarditis .....	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	22	40	12	-	-	97
Peritonitis .....	-	3	-	139	2	-	-	135	63	59	-	92	425
Pleurisy .....	-	-	-	5	15	5	-	7	-	-	-	263	295
Pneumonia .....	13	-	39½	-	9	4	4	17	-	25½	44	105	261
Putrefaction .....	109	-	34	-	-	-	2	136	-	-	100	-	381
Septicaemia .....	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	68	73	49	-	-	242
Strongylosis .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	26	3	32
Swine Erysipelas ...	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205
Tuberculosis .....	2393	1293	1324	958	4015	1002	671	1589	4940	5206	5599	4116	33111
Totals .....	5141	3026	3635½	2998	5396	1988	2912	8484	12048	10275½	10450	7119	73473

Considerable quantities are checked over on entry and offals are opened up for inspection - about eighty per cent. is inspected. The checking over and inspection of this meat is most essential from the point of view of residents in both areas.

The following table will show the large number of articles dealt with:-

Beef Cuts - bags . . . . .	149.
Sheep and Lambs . . . . .	23,759.
Fores and Hinds . . . . .	2,671.
Corned Beef and Mutton - cases ..	Nil.
Mutton - cases . . . . .	501.
Kidneys - boxes . . . . .	220.
Hearts - boxes . . . . .	218.
Pork - sides . . . . .	327.
Pork Cuts - bags . . . . .	Nil.
Veal - bags . . . . .	299.
Livers - bags . . . . .	998.
Boneless Beef . . . . .	1,358.
Tongues - cartons . . . . .	61.
Cheeks . . . . .	24.
Lamb Cuts - bags . . . . .	100.
Crops - bags . . . . .	157.
Shins . . . . .	7.
Pigs . . . . .	187.
Tails and Heads . . . . .	250.
Skirts . . . . .	Nil.
Offals - bags . . . . .	66.
Sweet Breads . . . . .	13.

SALE OF HORSEFLESH.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

There are no premises within the Urban area where horse flesh is sold for human consumption. A strict watch is kept for its presence in shops where the making up of sausages takes place and where meat of this type can be used, owing to the difficulty in detecting it when minced.

KNACKERIES.

Knackers Yard Order, 1948.

There are no Knackeries in this area.



### MOVABLE SHOPS.

There are a number of travelling meat shops, most of which hawk meat in West Monkseaton, Seaton Sluice and Old Hartley.

Three vans from the various firms were inspected regularly during the year. On inspection, they were found to be clean.

### MEAT REGULATIONS.

#### Meat Regulations 1924-1952.

The transport of meat and its handling have been closely watched during the year.

The covered waggons are kept clean and hot water is used to swab and swill them out at the Abattoir.

The British Railways trucks were inspected and good washable sheets are now in use to cover the frozen carcasses and are tied down.

It will be more hygienic when properly covered waggons are put in use.

### INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

The inspection of shops where food is prepared or sold is carried out every day of the week. Different areas are dealt with on different days. Much time and energy are taken, a good deal of which after normal working hours, to check over tinned foods of all descriptions and many articles exposed for sale.

The following table gives details of the number of shops and visits made:-

Type of Shop	No. of Shops	Visits made
Butchers .....	35	667
Fishmongers & Poulterers ..	10	200
Greengrocers & Fruiterers .	37	251
Grocers .....	76	844
Totals .....	158	1,962

Large quantities of food stuffs were reported as unfit for human consumption and condemnation certificates were issued. A system of sorting doubtful articles is carried out by Managers and these are dealt with during our visits.

The following were surrendered and dealt with by burning, in most cases, at the Public Abattoir boiler.

Beans .....	155 tins.	Meat .....	340 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Biscuits .....	27 boxes.	Madeira Cake .....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Cooked Ham .....	110 tins.	Orange Squash ....	4 bottles.
Cereals .....	1 pkt.	Pies .....	23.
Cheese .....	64 pkts.	Peas .....	314 tins.
Dates .....	9 pkts.	Paste .....	45 jars.
Fish .....	69 tins.	Pastry Mixture ...	182 tins.
Fruit .....	630 tins.	Poultry .....	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Fruit .....	250 jars.	Spaghetti .....	10 tins.
Frozen Eggs .....	1 tin.	Sausage .....	413 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Fish Cakes.....	100.	Soup .....	140 tins.
Jams .....	86 jars.	Sauce .....	29 jars.
Lemon Barley .....	12 tins.	Sweets .....	234 pkts.
Margarine .....	8 lbs.	Syrup .....	4 tins.
Marmalade .....	3 tins.	Swiss Rolls .....	79.
Milk .....	105 tins.	Tomatoes .....	145 tins.
Meat .....	376 tins.	Vegetables .....	24 tins.

#### FISH HAWKERS' VANS AND CARTS.

There are four covered vans from which fish is sold to residents in the area. Three serve Whitley Bay and one supplies the residents in Seaton Sluice area.

A trailer van was placed at the rear of the Waterford Club for the hawking of fish, but removed after about four months' trading. The fish was inspected regularly and the interior of the van was kept clean.

One Notice was served to have the name and address inscribed on a van and this was complied with.

During the herring season, when landings are made at North Shields, there is only one herring hawker who frequents the area. The boxes, scales and fish were inspected and there was no cause for complaint.

#### MEAT AND PREPARED FOODS.

There are still three premises which make up various foods. Messrs. John Favour Limited is the largest, employing a considerable staff. Regular inspections are made and a new store house was erected



for the storage of cereals.

Inspections of the making up processes were regular. Strict supervision to check the human element is most essential.

The Belvedere Pork shop is small, but an up-to-date establishment, with a resident Manager, who is constantly on the job and makes up and supervises the processes at each stage. It is apparent that every precaution is taken to ensure articles are produced in the most hygienic manner.

Representations were made to Mr. W. Ord, the owner of the butcher's shop to have his premises further modernised. He is trying to obtain possession of the upper rooms, so the gutting of the premises can take place. They are congested and some improvements must take place in the near future.

#### BAKERIES.

Regular and routine inspection of bakeries has taken place during the year.

The largest bakery on the Foxhunters site was inspected four times per week. The checking of the staff for cleanly habits and overalls is carried out. Great attention is paid to the sanitary accommodation to see if it is kept clean and tidy.

Lime-washing and cleansing of the toilets are strictly enforced. The cleanliness of the benches and utensils is also strictly enforced.

315 visits were made and it was found necessary to serve 34 notices.

The types of bakeries, mechanical and non-mechanical are appended for checking.

Bakeries	No. with mechanical power.	No. with no mechanical power
20	19	1

BYELAWS - HANDLING, WRAPPING AND DELIVERY  
OF FOOD SOLD FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The old byelaws made by the Council in 1950 and confirmed by the Minister of Food on the 1st day of March, 1951, were repealed and new byelaws made and passed on the 4th day of September, 1952, with confirmation by the Ministry on the 15th December, 1952.

A byelaw was successfully inserted that no person shall smoke whilst handling, wrapping or delivering any food, which is not pre-packed.

Talks were given to Managers and Owners of premises with regard to cleanly habits when serving food, and lectures given to organisations stressed the need for co-operation by the general public.

Much was done to educate the staffs. Circulars are to be delivered in January, 1953, with the clauses of the byelaws set out briefly. Educating the public and staffs is the aim of the department and not prosecutions.

It is noted that improvements are being made in a number of shops in the area, by the provision of glass counters for food protection and the covering of prepared meat. A large number of shops are now provided with cabinets and low temperature display cabinets for the storage of foods.

FRIED FISH AND CHIP PREMISES.

The number of premises on the register at the end of 1952 was 11.

New premises were fitted out at 30 and 32, Station Road with up-to-date range and fittings.

The premises at Algernon Place again changed hands. Repairs were carried out and work was proceeding at the end of the year.

Nightly visits were carried out to check and inspect the fish and frying fat being used, also the condition of the potatoes.

The number of visits made was 470 and it was necessary to serve 18 Notices. All premises are well kept and the Management is good.



CONTROL OF OFFENSIVE TRADES.

SECTION 107 OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

There is only one trade which comes under this category, that of tripe boiling. The premises are situated in the Abattoir and are subject to a rental. The tenant is up-to-date in his methods and clean and close supervision is kept daily. All the utensils used in the storage of tripe are galvanised.

SHELLFISH, MOLLUSCAN AND CRUSTACEANS.

A few mussels and oysters were sold during the year, the majority of the former being sold for bait and kept in the backyard. The source of the layings was Holy Island.

The oysters sold on two occasions were from the South and were purchased through a North Shields dealer. The source of supply was Mersea and Whitstable.

A constant check was kept for the sale of periwinkles on the promenade and one vendor was reported to the Health Committee for failing to have the name and address on the stall.

CRUSTACEANS.

A number of fishmongers sell these in the Summer months. Lobsters, crabs, shrimps and crayfish are examined regularly.

The four stalls, which are licensed, are set up daily and are tenanted by Cullercoats fishwives, who have carried on this business for years and indeed, their parents before them.

The crabs and shrimps are freshly caught and boiled. Frequent inspection takes place and the stalls are kept clean.

21 visits were made. All shells and rubbish are removed each night.

HAIRDRESSERS.

A number of visits were made to Hairdressers, both Ladies and Gentlemen.

A warning was given to a Hairdresser in Clifton Terrace to have the cutting instruments sterilised. It is hoped that some byelaws will be introduced to make legal the sterilisation by approved methods.

The West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1952, have a Clause giving powers to Local Authorities to make byelaws. This has been adopted by quite a few districts in this County. This would control hairdressing being carried out in private houses with no proper facilities and yet are able to compete with genuine tradesmen, who try to provide hygienic practices in their premises.

#### EMISSION OF SMOKE AND GRIT.

We have no deposit gauges installed in this area. Further trouble was caused by the chimney at the Provincial Laundry and it was necessary to take smoke observations at different periods. Complaints were received from residents in Grosvenor Drive. Instructions were given to the Stoker and representatives of the firm. The Contractors, who fixed the new plant, were interviewed and alterations took place. A decided improvement resulted and there has not been any repetition of the heavy black smoke.

I also had some trouble with the Coast Creamery chimney and complaints were placed before the Directors and a new regulation was fixed. At the end of the year, I made representations for the chimney to be lifted fifteen feet.

I reported to the Committee on the question of the offensive fumes emanating from the burning Spoilbanks at East Holywell Colliery and Algernon Colliery, New York, Shiremoor Tynemouth. H. M. Alkali Inspector was written to and he advised that he was taking steps to have sprays fitted and a new pump to feed more sprays at East Holywell.

The Tynemouth Corporation refused to co-operate with this Council on the question of the Spoilbank at New York. However, it was seen that extra sprays had been fitted up in various places on the heap. At the end of the year, a decided improvement had been made, although the fumes had not been eliminated completely.

#### HOUSING.

The total number of houses erected on Housing Estates and acquired land in the area was 82.

The total number of houses erected under private licence was 23.

Inspections were made in 29 instances for reports on houses for the attention of the Housing Committee.

Under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 21 inspections were made and recorded on the card index.



Northumberland Square was again surveyed and the report I prepared in 1948/1949 was rechecked for submission to the Health Committee in 1953. These houses should be demolished without further delay.

Under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, Closing Orders were made on 4 houses.

There is still room for a considerable number of houses. We have a number of people, who are living in one and two rooms, asking for better accommodation.

#### SANITARY INSPECTION.

Much work has been done in the inspection of the various areas by your Inspectors and a larger number of defects than in 1951 has been dealt with.

It cannot be over estimated that the maintenance of houses is a matter of national importance. It is sometimes lost sight of in the building of new houses that the maintenance of existing dwellings is equally important. The lack of repair and proper maintenance reduce the life of any dwelling and slum conditions are created.

The deterioration of millions of houses through lack of repair is a matter which is of paramount importance to your Health Department. The cost of repair is a great problem to many owners. By the end of 1952, repair costs had risen to 293 per cent. of the 1939 figures. This figure is proved by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, being based on increments, wages, cost of labour, holidays with pay and other incidentals.

Much care could be taken by tenants in the maintenance of outside closets, by turning the water off at the stop cocks and the use of a small lamp during frosty weather, thus preventing bursts. A little oil on the hinges of yard and outside doors would save quite a good deal of expense.

The total number of complaints received at the office and recorded was 1,522. Many verbal complaints are received on the streets, which would give a much larger total. Many of the complaints do not come under the purview of your Inspectors and after an investigation is carried out, a memo is sent to the Surveyor or other head of the department concerned for his attention.

The total number of defects found and dealt with under the various Acts, Orders and Byelaws was 3,479.

Many requests are received for clearance of choked drains by the department. The service is prompt and the nuisance is removed quickly. The occupier of the premises, whether owner or not, must pay for this service, as the person who resides in the house is the person responsible, unless such drain is found to be defective.

Much tact is used in discussion with owners and agents to have notices complied with and only after such methods have proved unavailable, is legal action resorted to.

The number of second notices served was 603 and after report to the Health Committee 289 Formal Notices were served.

Details of the work carried out is found on Page 91 and subsequent pages.

It will be seen much useful work has been done, all of which has been supervised by the staff and myself, to ensure the highest standard of workmanship was executed and the byelaws enforced.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

Details of the analyses of the water supply will be found in the Medical Officer's Report. Bacteriological samples are procured from the various wards of the area.

Further improvements were carried out at the Keepers' houses on St. Mary's Island and a hot water system provided. Agreement was reached with the Elder Brethren of Trinity House for the provision of water closets for the keepers, instead of Elsan closets. The Council agreed to pay half the cost of the fittings and drainage.

#### SANITARY ENGINEERING.

The checking and supervision of sanitary fittings of all descriptions, plumbing and other work of sanitary engineering are closely supervised by your Health Department. The highest standard of workmanship is obtained, which is most essential.

Drainage work has been carried out in various premises and the glazed brick benching and straight discharge to sewers without interceptors, is most successful and no complaints have been received of choked drains and offensive smells.

Double water tests have been carried out to all new drains and concrete is placed under and over the pipes for protection against breakages.



The table gives the details of work carried out and supervised.

New water closets provided .....	26 and 2 urinals
Broken or insanitary types removed ...	3
Washing sinks provided .....	16
Tapered special self-cleansing gullies provided .....	31
Buchan traps removed .....	16
New chambers built with glazed brick benching, Barron bends and 9" brickwork .....	27
Number of drains relaid in feet .....	939
New soil pipes erected 3/16" or 1/4" ...	184
Intercepting traps removed .....	1
Smoke tests carried out .....	11
Water tests carried out .....	106
Flushing tanks provided .....	--
Cast iron (W.M.S.) drainage .....	9
Intercepting traps provided .....	1
Privies and ashpits removed .....	--
Visits .....	347

#### SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN SCHOOLS.

See Medical Officer's Report and details of report made on Rockcliffe Schools.

#### INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

No new legislation was introduced to carry out some provision for the welfare of staffs in offices. We do not have a great deal of trouble with premises of this type.

The Singer Sewing Machine shop, next to the Fat Ox Hotel, was remodelled and a new staff room and lavatory accommodation were provided.

The cleansing of the water closet basins is a matter which causes a good deal of trouble, owing to people not cleansing properly after usage.

### PLACES OF PUBLIC RESORT.

#### Ministry of Health Circular 120.

There has been no addition to the number of premises where public entertainment is provided. The premises are inspected during the day and sometimes during the evening, the number of visits being 24.

Certificates are issued in January and February for submission to the Licensing Justices, giving details of the sufficiency and cleanliness of the sanitary fittings.

### SALE ROOMS INSPECTION.

There are three sale rooms in the district and these are visited about four times per year. They are up-to-date premises and well kept. On request, a number of articles were destroyed by burning.

### SECOND HAND SHOPS.

There are three premises which sell second-hand clothes and shoes. Inspections were carried out during the year on fourteen occasions and it was not found necessary to take any action.

### FURNITURE VANS.

Fifteen Vans were inspected and checked whilst in process of loading and unloading furniture at premises. A number of the vans from outside the district were found to be in very good condition. The packing cloths were also inspected.

### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

During the year, much time was spent on the repression of rodents. 145 complaints were received and they were dealt with without delay.

The refuse tips, slaughterhouses and yard have been subjected to regular treatments. The sewers were given two treatments, a grant being payable from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

### Causes of Infestation.

The bad construction of garden huts in general proved to be one of the main causes of rat infestation. The continued practice of placing bread in the streets, etc., and the improper keeping of hens were again responsible for much of the trouble from rats.



1. PREVALENCE OF RATS AND MICE.

	(i)  (ii)  (iii)  (iv)  Number of properties in Local Authority's area.	in which infestation was				(v)  (vi)  (vii)  Analysis of Column (iv)		
TYPE OF PROPERTY	Total	Notified by Occupier		Other- wise dis- covered	Recorded (Total of (ii) & (iii))	Rats		Mice only
						Major	Minor	
LOCAL AUTHORITY'S PROPERTY	28	1	10		11	1	10	13
DWELLING HOUSE	10,969	63	96		159	-	159	35
BUSINESS PREMISES	895	7	9		16	3	13	21
AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY	13	5	3		8	1	7	-
TOTAL:		76	118		194	5	189	69

Include under this heading properties infested with both rats and mice.

2. MEASURES OF CONTROL BY LOCAL AUTHORITY.

TYPE OF PROPERTY	No. of proper- ties inspec- ted	No. of inspect- ions made	Number of notices served under Section 4		Number of treatments carried out				Block treatments of properties in different occupancies under Section 6 (1) or by informal arrangement		
					By arrange- ment with Occupier		Under Section 5 (1)				
			Treat- ments	Works	Rats	Mice only	Rats	Mice only	Number of Blocks	Surface	Number of manholes treated
LOCAL AUTHORITY'S PROPERTY	24	363	-	-	11	13	-	-	-	240	
DWELLING HOUSE	194	605	-	-	159	35	-	-	14	78	-
BUSINESS PREMISES	37	301	-	-	16	21	-	-	-	-	-
AGRICUL- TURAL PROPERTY	8	38	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	263	1,307	-	-	194	69	-	-	14	78	240

- Include under this heading properties infested with both rats and mice.  
 Ø Excluding treatments included under block treatment.



### Repression - Methods Adopted.

The methods adopted are in accordance with the schedule as set out. Zinc Phosphide, Arsenic, Wafarin 1, Sorex D., Rusk Meal, Oatmeal, Soaked Wheat and rat and mouse traps were used. Some Antu was also used in a number of premises to destroy mice. As a result of these treatments, there was a presumed kill of 1,733 rats, 235 bodies being recovered. In addition, the bodies of 58 mice were recovered.

### Sewer Baiting.

The total cost involved was £49. 9. 5., of which £24.14. 8., is recoverable from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The foregoing table showing the various activities in this direction is set out for your perusal.

### INSPECTION OF PIGGERIES.

There has been an increase in the number of pigs kept in the district.

Plans were passed for the extension of the piggery at The Bungalow, Murton. The foundations were constructed at the end of the year.

The number of pigs kept is about 210.

39 visits were made and it was found necessary to serve 3 Notices.

### MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

The camp at the Cemetery was occupied during the Summer. It would appear this camp is to be used on more permanent lines.

Refuse is removed by the Department twice per week.

### INSPECTION OF TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

During the year 4 applications were received for trailers to stand on Newsteads Farm, which is provided with water, drainage and water closets. The applications were granted for six months.

The trailer site at Red House Farm was full during the Summer months. The setting out of the site was good and the tents were well spaced out.

A large number of trailers patronised the trailer site at Old Hartley. The water closets and urinals were kept in a most hygienic condition and refuse was removed twice per week. The warden kept the layout very well during the season.

A camp for Boys' Clubs and Scouts was established at the rear of the Cemetery for six weeks. The latrines and ablution benches were well looked after. Refuse and food waste were removed twice per week.

It was necessary to direct twenty campers on the links to the licensed camping grounds.

139 visits were made and it was necessary to serve 6 Notices.

SHOPS' ACT, 1912 - 1950.

A good deal of attention was paid to the conditions appertaining in the various shops in the area.

A total of 2,752 visits were made.

A table is set out in connection with Section 38 of the Shops' Act, 1950, showing the defects coming within the purview of this Section.

Insufficient Washing Facilities		Absence of W.Cs.		Insufficient Heating Apparatus	
Notices served	Notices complied with	Notices served	Notices complied with	Notices served	Notices complied with
1	1	1	1	3	3

The total number of Notices verbal and written under the Act was 68, and in the main these were served on the new forms.

A new type of form is stocked in the office which covers all the main provisions of the Act and spaces are provided for the hours of young persons employed on the premises. Visits were carried out on Sundays to see that the provisions of the Sunday Trading order were being observed, especially during the Summer months.



SECTION 13 OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.  
Provision of Constant Water Supply, Hot and Cold.

The provision of hot and cold water supplies in shops where food is prepared and sold has been carried out.

Changes in occupation of shops are noted.

The hot water installations are checked and those not functioning properly are brought to the attention of the owner, occupier or Manager, as the case may be. Clean towels are also provided in most of the shops - individual towels in some cases.

The number of Notices served was 19 and 15 Notices were complied with.

It is essential that foodstuffs of all description be handled with a clean pair of hands.

BRITISH RAILWAYS.  
Monkseaton Goods Sidings.

The provision of sanitary accommodation at these sidings is long overdue and despite previous promises, no work has been commenced.

One is tired of hearing "must get in touch with York". It would appear to be most ridiculous that a small scheme of this nature has had to be the subject of three years' deliberation at York and still no decision has been reached. "Procrastination is the thief of time."

In the meantime, the coalmen are having to use the bunkers for the purpose of defaecating, which is most intolerable in these days.

Even the staff in the coal office have no toilet or washing facilities. They depend on the use of the Council's Slaughterhouse for obtaining water to make tea.

The yard checker has to walk about four hundred yards to Monkseaton Station for the necessary sanitary accommodation. The position is becoming intolerable.

THE INSPECTION OF STABLES.

The use of horses in the area is still reduced and with the exception of the stables at the Provincial Laundry and small stables at Braeside Terrace, there are no further stables in the

Whitley Bay area.

There are two larger stables at Old Hartley and Seaton Sluice which are well kept.

There is very little trouble, if any, from manure, it being sold quickly.

11 visits were made and one Notice was served to clean up premises.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES REMOVAL.

The total number of cases of infectious diseases received from the Medical Officer of Health was 523.

In accordance with his instructions the ambulances removed 43 cases needing hospital treatment to the Isolation Hospital at Scaffold Hill and Walkergate and 11 cases to other hospitals.

The practice of some years ago when an Inspector attended at the time of removal and assisted in the lifting of the cases is not now necessary. The ambulances were inspected after use.

#### DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The total number of houses disinfected following cases of Zymotic Diseases was 54.

We also disinfected 11 houses after sickness and non-notifiable diseases.

Schools were disinfected at the request of the Heads.

Disinfection is carried out with spraying of forty per cent. formalin and also by using a mixture of formalin powder and permanganate of potash, hot water being poured over the mixture.

The Priory Hall was disinfected with floral spray and pine on two occasions.

Library books are disinfected and details sent to the Librarian where necessary. Owners of private libraries are notified.

#### DISINFESTATION.

The treatment of premises affected with cockroaches, wood worms and other types of infestation was carried out.



The number of houses and premises dealt with was 31.

A small charge is made in the majority of cases where infestation is bad to cover cost of fumigators or liquid. Gammexene or D.D.T. is used in ten per cent. solution with kerosene in a number of instances.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The aim of the Department is to help and co-operate to the fullest extent with other Officers of the Council, irrespective of the requests. It makes the work a pleasure when one can render some assistance to one's colleagues.

The following table gives details of the number of nuisances and other matters which have been dealt with. These were mainly the Surveyor's responsibility.

The total number dealt with was 429.

Absence of Urinal Stall.....	1	Defective taps.....	4
Defective sink waste surround	15	Absence of locks. ....	1
Sand on road .....	6	Defective ceiling.....	2
Defective vent shaft .....	1	Infestations.....	2
Defective doors.....	16	Defective W.C. basin...	8
Defective sink.....	3	Defective road.....	8
Defective W.C. cistern .....	31	Choked gullies.....	34
Defective W.C. seat.....	8	Ashbin.....	142
Defective paving.....	44	Miscellaneous.....	4
Damp walls.....	10	Defective locks.....	24
Dangerous structures.....	10	Defective W.C. cones...	3
Defective manhole.....	14	Absence of W.C. seats..	1
Defective gutter.....	2	Defective windows.....	7
Defective roof.....	12	Smoke nuisances.....	2
Defective railings.....	9	Defective seats.....	5

#### PAYMENT OF SICK BENEFIT.

The amount of man days and man hours lost through sickness was 370 days and 2,728 hours.

The cost involved totalled £248.18. 5. This was £43.18. 0. more than in 1951.

Details are set out in tabular form, from which it will be seen that the time lost equals 62 weeks' work and additional men in many cases have to be employed to make up collection teams and cover orderly beats, which increases the cost of the services.

<u>Check No.</u>	<u>No. of Days.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
181	6	6.	14.	5.
182	24	21.	8.	0.
186	12	9.	8.	2.
188	9	9.	15.	4.
189	5	5.	3.	0.
191	24	13.	6.	10.
194	96	55.	14.	1.
196	5	5.	14.	9.
198	4	5.	1.	6.
199	2	1.	16.	4.
202	23	19.	12.	0.
203	41	23.	15.	9.
204	18	14.	4.	7.
206	45	29.	13.	4.
208	6	4.	12.	3.
209	17	9.	18.	8.
214	3	3.	6.	6.
217	22	12.	2.	6.
218	6	5.	2.	1.
221	2	2.	8.	4.
<hr/>		<hr/>		
370		248.	18.	5.
<hr/>		<hr/>		

After 18 days of absence, letters are sent requesting employees to attend for medical examination by the Medical Officer of Health, who supplies his report of examination and remarks about the condition of the employee.

When an employee is too ill to attend, his own medical Adviser consults with the Medical Officer of Health.

#### CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report on the services, may I be permitted to thank the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and other Council Members for the unfailing support and the great courtesy which has been given me in carrying out the multifarious duties, which fall to the Health Department. It is only by their encouragement, that the services are brought up to the highest efficiency and this support is very much appreciated.

The Medical Officer, Dr. Cunningham, has been ever helpful by his kindly advice at all times.



Your Clerk and Solicitor, Mr. A. S. Ruddock, M.B.E., and Mr. F. S. Watson, his Assistant, have given me fullest support in the legal problems which arise on various occasions.

Your Surveyor and Engineer, Mr. E. Roberts, and other officials, I thank for their co-operation during the year.

The Additional Sanitary Inspectors, Mr. R. W. G. Sinclair, and Mr. A. H. Carling, until his resignation, carried out their duties with credit.

The Chief, Senior and Junior Clerks have been most meticulous in the tabulation of the various visits and the checking of the costings involved.

The typists carried out their duties efficiently and kept the filing system up-to-date and my thanks are due to them.

Finally, but not in the least less effective, is the work carried out by the outside staff and convenience attendants which, on many occasions, has been performed under very trying conditions, owing to the ever changing atmosphere and difficulties which arose. The staff are to be congratulated for the meritorious service they accomplished during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

G. HOLDEN.

Chief Sanitary Inspector  
& Cleansing Supt.

APPENDIX i.

VISITS.

Nuisances, Housing and re-visits .....	5,344.
Visits to drainage work .....	347.
Factories and workshops .....	1,639.
Slaughterhouses .....	1,010.
Visits to meat and food shops .....	1,962.
Visits to railway stations .....	39.
Visits to take milk samples .....	134.
Infectious diseases and disinfections .....	204.
Restaurant kitchens and cafes .....	342.
Tents, vans and sheds .....	139.
Offensive trades .....	46.
Visits to fish stalls .....	21.
Places of public entertainment .....	30.
Elementary, Secondary and Private Schools .....	2.
Farms, Dairies and milk shops and milk vehicles ...	487.
Ice Cream Factories .....	163.
Ice Cream Shops .....	445.
Visits to premises registered under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 .....	1,946.
Refuse tips .....	171.
Visits in connection with rat repression .....	1,220.
Visits to Collectors and Districts .....	429.
Visits to sweepers' beats and promenades .....	1,561.
Visits to fried fish shops .....	470.
Visits to public houses and clubs .....	188.
Visits to piggeries ... ..	39.
Visits to stables .....	11.
Visits to meat hawking vans .....	10.
Visits to fish hawking vans .....	20.
Visits in connection with salvage . . . . .	24.
Visits to garage .....	239.
Visits to removal vans .....	15.
Visits to used clothing shops .....	14.
 TOTAL .....	 18,711.



APPENDIX ii.

A summary of defects and nuisances dealt with and work required to be done under the Public Health and Housing Act, Regulations, Orders and Bye-laws, is given below:-

Nature of nuisance dealt with and work required to be done	Verbal or written notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with
Defective ashbins .....	702	3	-	700
Defective wall bin .....	84	1	-	84
Insanitary pail closet .	12	-	-	12
Insanitary recesses .....	37	-	-	36
Accumulation of refuse & manure .....	17	4	1	17
Defective W.C. basins ..	21	12	7	17
Defective W.C. seats ...	8	-	3	8
Insufficient W.C. accommodation .....	45	24	-	39
Defective W.C. cones ...	1	2	1	1
Dirty W.C.'s./Urinals ..	20	2	-	20
Burst and defective pipes .....	45	4	-	44
Defective soil pipes ...	21	6	1	15
Defective taps .....	2	-	-	2
Defective fireplaces ...	49	31	11	43
Defective boilers & set pots .....	13	8	4	10
Defective chimney stacks	19	4	2	19
Defective chimney pots .	17	4	3	16
Smoky flues & chimneys .	4	2	-	1
Defective sinks/surrounds .....	29	14	6	24
Absence of, or defective hot water systems ....	26	-	1	21
Damp walls .....	30	28	10	28
Defective steps .....	9	-	-	9
Defective window cills and mullions .....	5	-	2	5
Defective sashcords ....	14	6	4	11
Defective walls .....	55	10	8	53
Carried Forward .....	1,285	165	64	1,235

APPENDIX ii (Contd.)

Nature of nuisance dealt with and work required to be done	Verbal or written notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with
Brought Forward .....	1,285	165	64	1,235
Defective brickwork and stonework .....	15	6	6	10
Defective paving .....	42	18	10	24
Defective pointing .....	52	12	17	44
Defective plaster .....	41	16	17	29
Defective intercepting traps .....	1	1	-	-
Defective ceilings .....	45	12	10	30
Defective lead flashings	1	-	-	-
Absence of and defective drains .....	38	13	2	34
Absence of and defective gullies .....	18	2	2	14
Choked gullies .....	11	1	-	11
Choked drains .....	97	2	-	96
Defective sink waste and bath waste pipes .....	37	8	7	36
Defective hopper heads .	7	-	-	6
Defective Buchan traps .	5	3	1	4
Absence of and defective manholes .....	28	5	1	22
Defective manhole covers	9	-	1	9
Defective downpipes .....	87	22	15	75
Choked downpipes .....	5	-	1	5
Defective spouts .....	72	12	13	67
Defective eavesgutters .	72	33	13	62
Choked eavesgutters .....	5	-	1	5
Choked spouts .....	8	1	1	8
Defective baths .....	12	6	-	9
Defective wash basins ..	4	-	-	4
Defective cisterns .....	19	4	3	12
Leaky roofs .....	19	19	11	18
Defective roofs .....	127	29	20	119
Defective vent shafts ..	4	2	-	3
Unfit and dangerous dwellings .....	7	6	2	5
Carried Forward .....	2,173	398	218	1,996



APPENDIX ii (Contd.)

Nature of nuisance dealt with and work required to be done	Verbal or written notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with
Brought Forward .....	2,173	398	218	1,996
Absence of spouts .....	2	1	-	1
Defective air bricks ....	7	2	-	7
Absence of D.P.C. ....	1	1	-	1
Defective benches .....	12	4	3	11
Defective floors .....	37	11	10	32
Defective windows .....	47	19	11	32
Defective door frames ...	23	10	9	20
Defective lintels .....	19	7	3	16
Defective balustrades ...	4	-	1	3
Defective wood work .....	17	5	4	9
Defective doors .....	59	30	16	50
Absence of doors .....	2	-	-	2
Defective gates or posts.	49	5	3	49
Defective fences .....	2	-	-	2
Dirty premises .....	44	16	2	41
Dirty yards .....	23	-	-	23
Defective hinges and locks to doors .....	13	8	6	9
Excessive number of poultry .....	4	1	-	4
Breach of Shops' Act 1950	23	10	-	23
Breach of Heat Treatment Regulations, 1947 .....	3	-	-	3
Breach of Factory Act, 1937 .....	147	2	1	147
Milk Regulations, 1949 ..	45	5	-	43
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	314	30	-	268
Infestation by vermin and insects .....	14	1	1	14
Absence of sink and wash basins .....	10	-	-	8
Byelaws .....	288	16	3	282
Carried Forward .....	3,381	582	291	3,096

APPENDIX ii (Contd.)

Nature of nuisance dealt with and work required to be done	Verbal or written notice	Second Notice	Formal Notice	Complied with
Brought Forward .....	3,381	582	291	3,096
Housing Act, 1936 .....	5	3	-	4
Defective sewers & roads	2	-	-	2
Insufficient urinal accommodation .....	2	-	-	2
Absence of eavesgutters.	3	2	-	2
Absence of downpipe .....	2	-	-	2
Miscellaneous nuisances.	51	7	1	48
Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936.....	31	9	-	30
Smoke Nuisance .....	2	-	-	1
Totals .....	3,479	603	292	3,187



APPENDIX iii.

CLEANSING SERVICES.

STREET CLEANSING AND GULLY EMPTYING.

Table showing costs for the year ending 31st March, 1953.

Item	Particulars	Street Sweeping and Watering	Street Gully Cleansing	Total
	1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	<u>REVENUE ACCOUNT.</u> <u>GROSS EXPENDITURE:</u> (i) Labour. (ii) Transport. (iii) Plant, equipment, buildings, etc. (iv) Other items.  (v) Total gross expenditure.	£.  5,370 726 519 28  6,643	£.  217 83 103 —  403	£.  5,587 809 622 28  7,046
2.	GROSS INCOME (excluding reimburse- ments from Ministry of Transport and the County Council).	145	42	187
3.	NET COST	6,498	361	6,859
4.	Capital expenditure (included above) met from revenue.	—	—	—
5.	Gross expenditure on snow clear- ance not included previously	22	—	—
		s. d.	s. d.	
6.	<u>UNIT COSTS.</u> Net cost (Item 3) per street mile cleansed.	10. 0.	—	
7.	Net cost (Item 3) per 1,000 street gullies cleansed.	—	88	—
8.	Net cost (Item 3) per 1,000 population.	202	11	213

APPENDIX iii (Continued).

9.	Mileage of streets cleansed .....	48.82
10.	Frequency of cleansing .....	%
	(a) At least once daily .....	55
	(b) Three to five times weekly .....	16
	(c) Twice weekly .....	26
	(d) Once weekly .....	3
	(e) Less than once weekly ..	--
11.	Total miles cleansed .....	12,999
12.	Number of street gullies cleansed .....	4,085

Remarks:

In item 3. is included the figure of  
£129 in respect of Loan Charges.

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APPENDIX iv.

CLEANSING SERVICES.

HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

Table showing costs for the year ending 31st March, 1953.

Item	Particulars 1.	Collection 2.	Disposal 3.	Totals 4.
		£.	£.	£.
1.	<u>REVENUE ACCOUNT.</u> GROSS EXPENDITURE:			
	(i) Labour.	6,117	2,396	8,513
	(ii) Transport.	4,771	1,456	<del>6,227</del>
	(iii) Plant, equipment, land and buildings.	1,061	524	<del>1,585</del>
	(iv) Other items (including £ -- paid to other local authorities	141	23	164
	(v) Total gross expenditure	12,090	4,399	16,489
2.	GROSS INCOME (including £ -- received from other local authorities.	1,080	5,110	6,190
3.	NET COST.	11,010	Credit - 711	10,299
4.	Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above)	--	--	--
	<u>UNIT COSTS.</u>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5.	Gross cost per ton, labour only.	10. 5.	4. 1.	14. 6.
6.	Gross cost per ton, transport only.	8. 1.	2. 6.	10. 7.
7.	Net cost (all expenditure) per ton.	18. 8.	Credit - 1. 3.	17. 5.
8.	Net cost per 1,000 population	£. 342	Cr. £. 22	£. 320
9.	Net cost per 1,000 premises.	1,006	Cr. 65	941

APPENDIX iv (Continued).

10.	Area (Statute acres) - land and inland water ....	3,612	acres.
11.	Population at 30th June, 1951. ....	32,170	persons.
12.	Total refuse collected (tons). Actual Weight...	11,781	tons.
13.	Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day (365 days to year) .....	19.6	cwts.
14.	Number of premises from which refuse is collected.	10,939	premises.
15.	Average haul (miles) by collection vehicle to disposal point .....	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	miles.
16.	Frequency of collection: Twice weekly: 30 per cent. Weekly: 70 per cent. Cafes and large shops 4 times weekly.		
17.	Kerbside collection.	Nil	%
18.	Total refuse disposed of (tons) .....	11,781	tons.
19.	Methods of disposal:	<u>Percentage.</u>	
	(a) Crude tipping .....	----	
	(b) Controlled tipping .....	100	
	(c) Direct incineration.....	---	
	(d) Separation and incineration .....	---	
	(e) Miscellaneous:		
	Pulverisation .....	---	
	Barging to sea .....	---	
	Composting .....	---	
	(f) Other methods (state nature) .....	---	
		<u>100</u>	

20. Salvage and Trade Refuse. Analysis of income and tonnage:

	<u>Income</u> <u>(Included in</u> <u>Item 2)</u>	<u>Tonnage</u> <u>Collected</u>
	£.	Tons
Salvage:		
(a) Kitchen Waste.....	543	171
(b) Scrap Metal .....	181	41
(c) Waste Paper .....	3,807	431
(d) Other Salvage .....	207	9
Trade Refuse .....	264	1,563

Remarks:

In Column 2, Item 1 (v) a figure of £856 is included for dustbins, which are free to householders and charged against the rates. This is included under Plant, equipment, land and buildings (item 1 (iii), viz. £1,061.



SUMMARY OF NETT COSTS.

	<u>Nett Cost.</u>			<u>Nett Profit</u>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Refuse Collection .....	11,009.	15.	1.			
Refuse Disposal .....				711.	1.	8.
Street Cleansing and Gully Emptying .....	6,759.	1.	1.			
	<hr/>					
	17,768.	16.	2.			
Less Profit .....	711.	1.	8.			
	<hr/>					
Total Nett Cost .....	17,057.	14.	6.			
	<hr/>					







